

THE
BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;
OR,
Flower-Garden Displayed :

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the
Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are
accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according
to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth,
and Times of Flowering :

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A W O R K

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as
wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By WILLIAM CURTIS,
Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XII.

“ So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
“ Imperial Kew by Thames's glittering side;
“ Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
“ For her the unnam'd progeny of Spring;
“ Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
“ And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,
“ Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
“ Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
“ Or fan in glass-built fanes the stranger flowers
“ With milder gales, and steep with warmer showers.

DARWIN'S *Bot. Gard.*

L O N D O N :

PRINTED BY STEPHEN COUCHMAN,

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M DCC XCVIII.

N^o 397



Printed by W. Currie's "Geo. Crescent Feb. 1798.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (*var. Maxima*).
GREATEST-FLOWERED PEACH-LEAVED
BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauso valvis staminiferis. *Stigma* 3-
fidum. *Capsf.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *persicifolia* (*var. maxima*) foliis radicalibus
obovatis, caulinis lanceolato-linearibus subser-
ratis sessilibus remotis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*
ed. 14. Murr. p. 206. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 220.

Mr. DICKSON, of Covent-Garden, favoured me last Spring
with roots of this plant, received by him from South-Carolina,
in 1791.

Those who have been accustomed to see the *Campanula persici-
folia* in its single state, now but rarely met with in our gardens,
the two varieties with double flowers having usurped its place,
will perceive in point of general habit a striking similarity
betwixt it and the present plant; the only difference indeed
appears to consist in size, and as size alone forms no specific
character, we have been induced to regard this magnificent
plant as a variety of that species.

CASP. BAUHINE enumerates a large variety of *Campanula
persicifolia*, which he calls *var. major*; on consulting the
figures to which he refers, we cannot regard his and ours as
the same, but are inclined to suppose that the latter plant is a
variety altogether new to the European world.

However this may prove, by the introduction of the present
plant our flower borders gain a most desirable ornament; and
the acquisition is the more valuable, as the plant is very hardy
and easy of culture, increasing by its roots, which are some-
what creeping, and may be parted either Spring or Autumn.

In a moist rich soil, it will acquire the height of three or
four feet, and produce during the months of August and Sep-
tember abundance of flowers truly magnificent.

CAMPANULA PERIDOTIA (var. Mixta)
Greater-Flowered Bell-Flower

1897

1897

1897

Our Campanula peridotia plants are in flower in the garden.

1897

CAMPANULA peridotia (var. Mixta) is a very beautiful plant, and is well adapted for the garden. It is a very hardy plant, and is well adapted for the garden. It is a very hardy plant, and is well adapted for the garden.

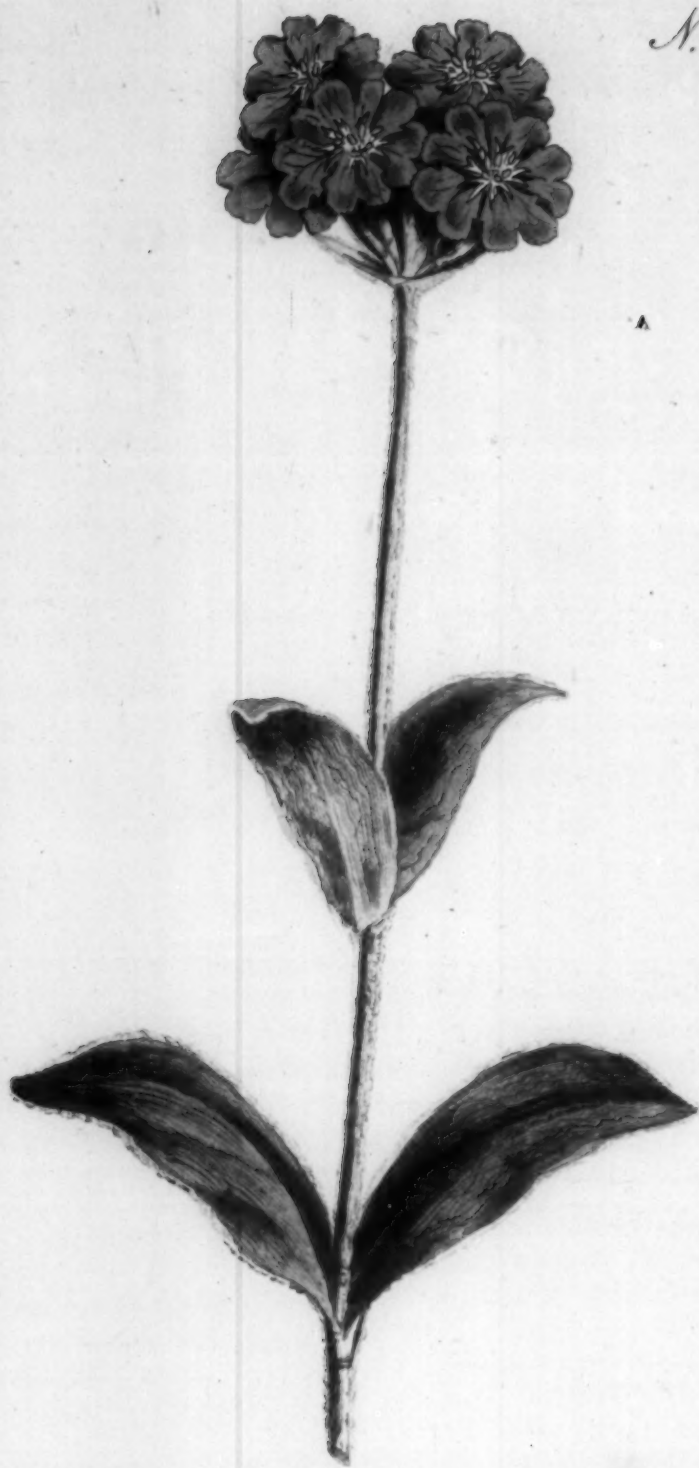
Mr. D. B. Jones, of the Garden, writes me that he has seen the plant in flower in the garden.

The plant is a very beautiful one, and is well adapted for the garden. It is a very hardy plant, and is well adapted for the garden. It is a very hardy plant, and is well adapted for the garden.

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N. 398



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc Geo Crescent Feb 1. 1798.

AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS. UMBEL'D
ROSE CAMPION.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Limbo* obtuso, indiviso. *Capf.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *Flos Jovis*: tomentosa, petalis emarginatis.
Linn. Sp. Pl. 625. *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p.* 116.

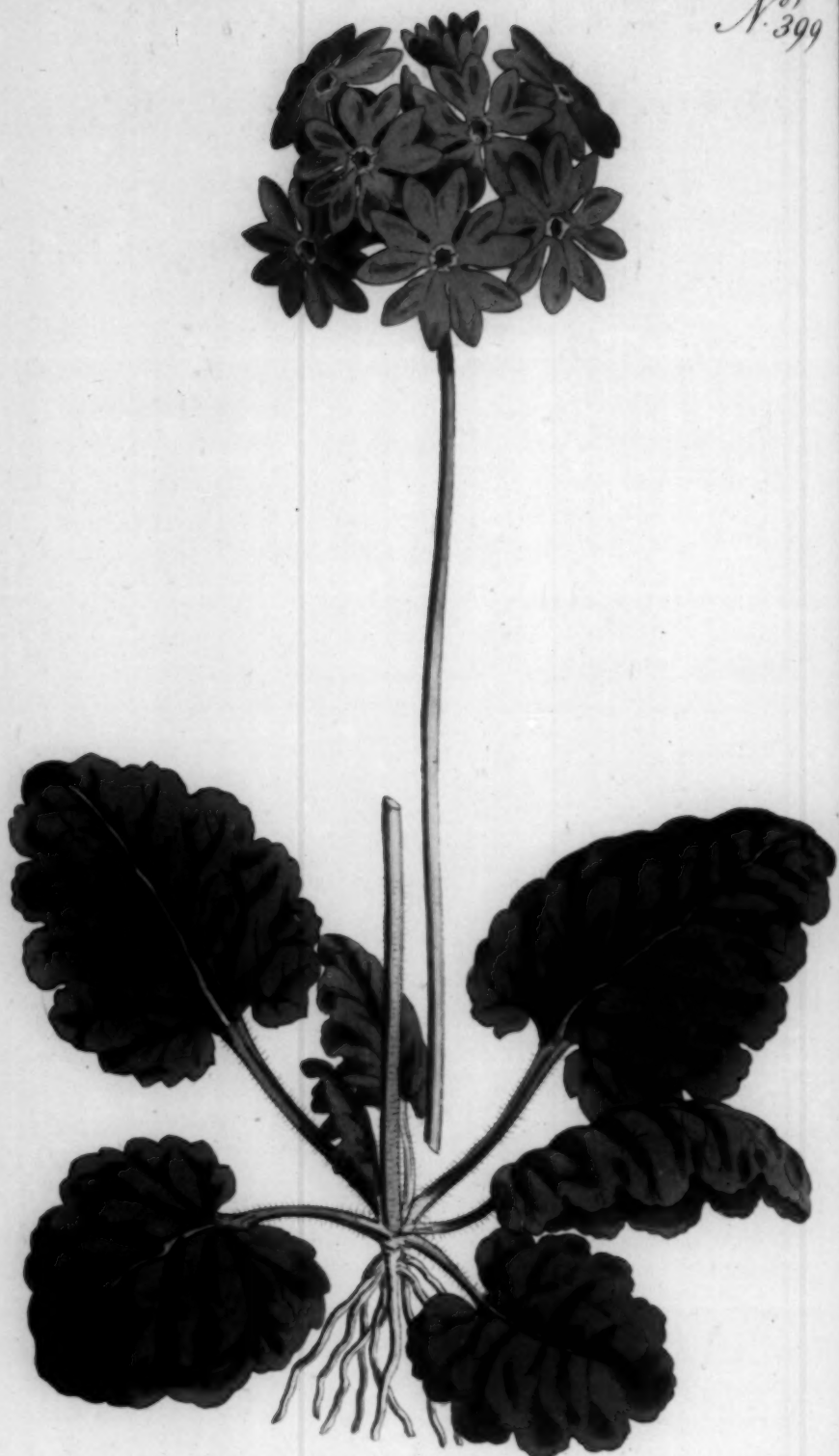
LYCHNIS coronaria sylvestris. *Bauh. Pin.* 204. *Morif. Hist.*
2. p. 450. f. 5. t. 36. f. 2.

From the high-flown epithet of *Flos Jovis*, bestowed on this species of *Agrostemma* by some of the old Botanists, one would be led to conclude that the plant must be one of a superior order, and superlatively beautiful: such, however, it is not; yet is it sufficiently ornamental to merit a place in every flower-garden, and into which indeed it has been very generally introduced. MILLER cultivated it in 1726.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of the Swiss and Piedmontese mountains, growing to the height of about a foot and a half; its leaves and stalks are covered with a white woolly substance; its flowers, which are bright red and grow in a kind of umbel, are produced in June and July; and its seeds ripen in September.

It prefers a soil moderately stiff, and may be propagated by parting its roots, but seedlings make the best plants, and from seed it may be raised without any difficulty.

N. 399



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crispent Feb 1. 1798

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES. CORTUSA-LEAVED
PRIMULA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus : ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *cortusoides*, foliis petiolatis cordatis sublobatis crenatis. Linn. *Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. Murr. p. 193. Gmel. *Sib.* v. 4. t. 45.

This very rare species of *Primula*, called *cortusoides*, on account of the similitude of its foliage to that of the *Cortusa Matthioli* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Siberia, and figured by GMELIN.

To increase our collection of *Primula*'s, now consisting of thirteen distinct species, we purchased this plant about two years since of Messrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurserymen, at Hammersmith, who had just received it from abroad.

In the wrinkled appearance of its foliage, it approaches the *Primula acaulis*, and others of that division, while, in its inflorescence, the colour of its flowers, and solitary scapus (which rises to an unusual height) it bears an affinity to the *farinosa*.

Being yet a very rare plant, it will be necessary to treat it with unusual care, to keep it in a pot filled with equal parts of loam and bog-earth, to place it in a moist shady situation in the Summer, and in a frame in the Winter.

It flowers in June and July, and may be raised from seeds, or propagated by parting its roots; but is apt to be lost if not duly attended to.

In the Winter it loses its leaves entirely, and forms a sort of bulbous hybernaculum under ground; this circumstance is the more necessary to be known, as it subjects the plant to be thrown away as dead.

PRIMUM A. CORTICIS. C. ALBA-LEAVES

PRIMUM A.

PRIMUM A. CORTICIS. C. ALBA-LEAVES

PRIMUM A. CORTICIS. C. ALBA-LEAVES

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PRIMUM A. CORTICIS. C. ALBA-LEAVES

PRIMUM A. CORTICIS. C. ALBA-LEAVES

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the plant, and the second part to the description of the plant. The third part is devoted to the cultivation of the plant, and the fourth part to the uses of the plant. The fifth part is devoted to the diseases of the plant, and the sixth part to the pests of the plant. The seventh part is devoted to the propagation of the plant, and the eighth part to the storage of the plant. The ninth part is devoted to the analysis of the plant, and the tenth part to the synthesis of the plant. The eleventh part is devoted to the pharmacology of the plant, and the twelfth part to the toxicology of the plant. The thirteenth part is devoted to the therapeutics of the plant, and the fourteenth part to the hygiene of the plant. The fifteenth part is devoted to the dietetics of the plant, and the sixteenth part to the exercise of the plant. The seventeenth part is devoted to the sleep of the plant, and the eighteenth part to the dreams of the plant. The nineteenth part is devoted to the memory of the plant, and the twentieth part to the intelligence of the plant. The twenty-first part is devoted to the emotions of the plant, and the twenty-second part to the volitions of the plant. The twenty-third part is devoted to the faculties of the plant, and the twenty-fourth part to the powers of the plant. The twenty-fifth part is devoted to the virtues of the plant, and the twenty-sixth part to the vices of the plant. The twenty-seventh part is devoted to the merits of the plant, and the twenty-eighth part to the demerits of the plant. The twenty-ninth part is devoted to the rewards of the plant, and the thirtieth part to the punishments of the plant.

THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LONDON

BY JOHN STOW

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON, 1633

Printed by I. I. for I. I. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.

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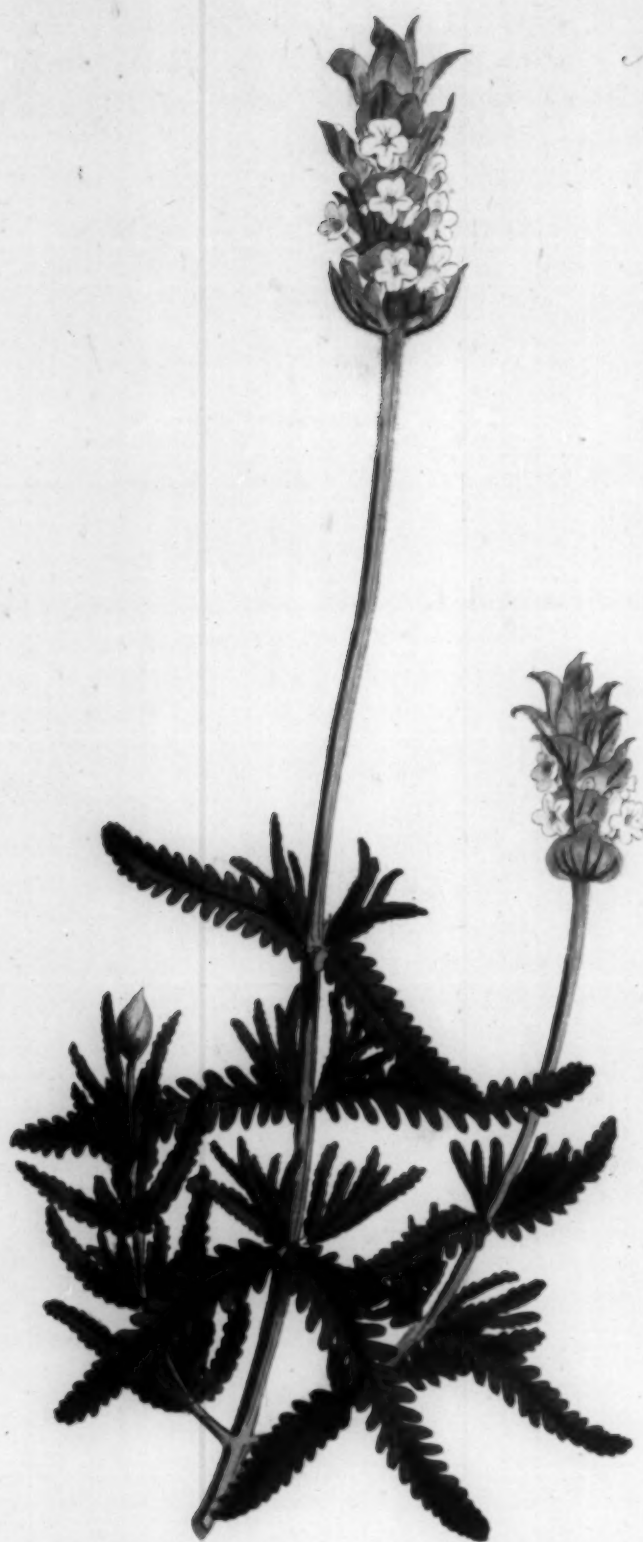
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N^o 400



Pub. by W. Curtis Sculp. Crescent Mart. 1798.

LAVANDULA DENTATA. TOOTH'D-LEAV'D LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata.

Stamina intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *dentata* foliis sessilibus linearibus pectinato-pinnatis, spica coarctata comosa. *Linn. Syst. ed. 14. Murr. 530. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 288.*

STÆCHAS *dentata*: foliis pinnato dentatis. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

STÆCHAS: folio serrato. Toothed Sicadoue. *Ger. Herb. 470. f. 3.*

The old Botanists, whom MILLER has followed, made this plant a Stæchas; LINNÆUS classes it with the *Lavenders*.

There are few tender plants that have been so long cultivated in our gardens as this; we find it figured in GERARD, who observes that it must be covered in the Winter from cold, or else set in pots or tubs with earth, and carried into houses; thus did they preserve their tender plants before the introduction of green-houses.

MILLER has given a very good account of this plant, which we cannot do better than copy, just observing that he describes the leaves as of a grayish colour, which they can scarcely be said to be, especially if contrasted with those of the *pinnata* figured in the present number, and which he had never seen.

"The *dentata* grows naturally in Andalusia in Spain, and
"also about Mercia; this has a ligneous stalk, which rises
"two or three feet high, furnished with branches on every
"side, which are four-cornered, and garnished with leaves
"placed opposite by pairs, indented regularly on both sides,
"almost to the midrib, in form of winged leaves; they are of
"a grayish colour, have a pleasant aromatic odour, and
"biting warm taste. The flowers are produced in scaly spikes
"at the end of the branches, standing upon long naked foot-
"stalks, they are four-cornered, hairy, and about an inch
"long, terminated by a few purplish leaves, in the like man-
"ner as the other sorts, which incline me to keep it joined to
"them; it flowers great part of the Summer, but the seeds
"very rarely ripen in England. It is propagated by slips or
"cuttings."

1874

YANOLA

YANOLA

YANOLA

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N^o 401



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Mart. 1798

LAVANDULA PINNATA. PINNATED
LAVENDER.



Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMnosPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, subdentatus, bractea suffultus. *Corolla* resupinata.
Stamina intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *pinnata* foliis petiolatis: foliolis cuneiformibus, spica imbricata. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 530. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 288. Linn. Fil. Diff. de Lavandula n. 4. t. 1.*

LAVANDULA *maritima* Canariensis, spica multiplici-cærulea. *Pluk. alm. 209. t. 303. f. 5. Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 9.*

The *Lavandula pinnata* is a green-house plant, comparatively of modern introduction, a native of Madeira, according to MASSON, and brought to this country in 1777.

It rises to about the same height as the *dentata*, but differs from it materially in the form and colour of its foliage, which is of a whitish hue, somewhat resembling that of the *Othonna pellinata*; it differs also in having little or no scent, an equal degree of difference is observable in the spikes and flowers of the two plants, the former are most commonly branched and the latter large and purple, while in the *dentata* they are small and white; it would be needless to point out several other obvious differences.

The *dentata* rarely ripens its seeds with us, but the *pinnata* does readily, and by them it is best raised.

Both these plants are common to our green-houses; the *dentata* recommends itself by the neatness and charming fragrance of its leaves, the other is altogether the more showy plant, though, in this respect, it is not equal to many others; our readers must not expect to find on every plate an *Ixia tricolor* or a *Cistus formosus*.

LAVANDULA PINNATA
LAVENDER

For the year

1871

1872

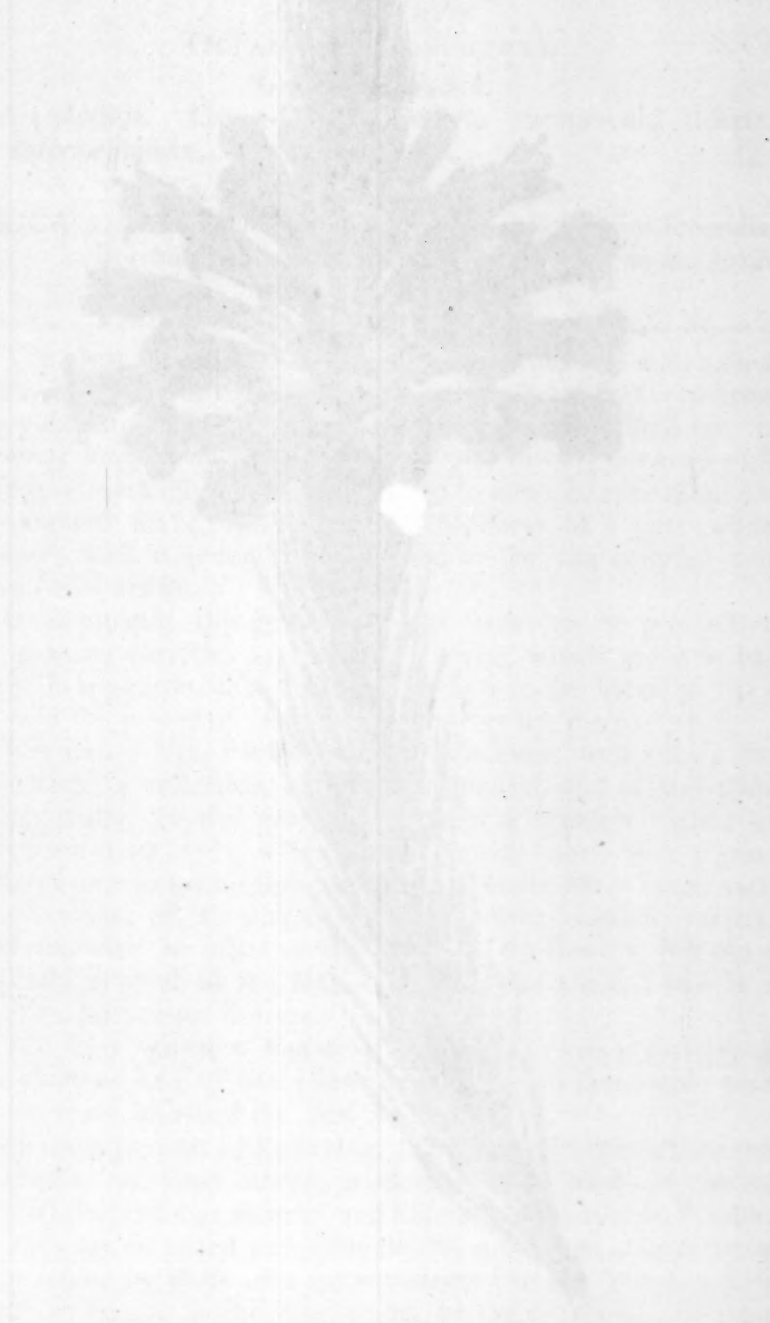
1873

1874

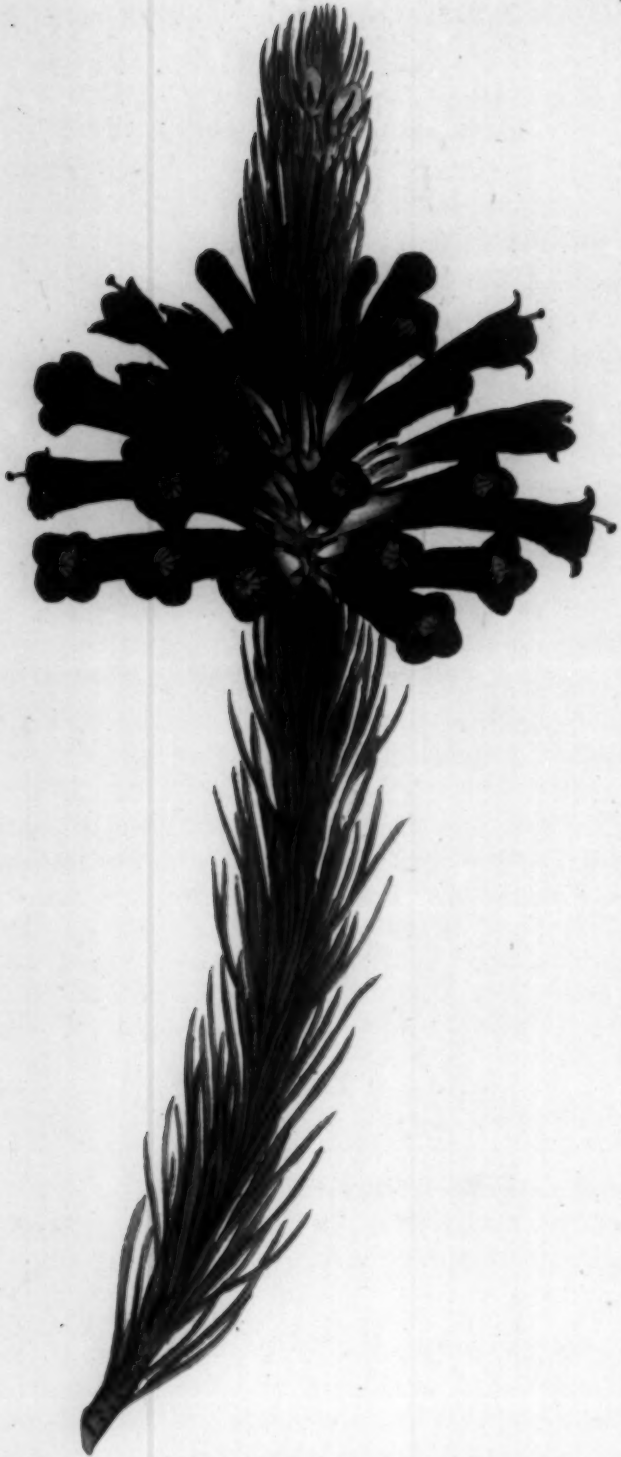
1875

The lavender plant is a very beautiful, comparatively
recent introduction, a native of France, according to
some, and brought to this country in 1777.
It is to about the same height as the common lavender
and is very similar in the form and colour of its foliage, which
is a whitish blue, somewhat resembling that of the Cistus
of a whiter hue, and having little or no scent, an
essential difference also in having little or no scent, an
essential difference of character is observable in the shape and
size of the leaves, the former are broad and commonly
ovate and the latter large and ovate, while in the former
the leaves are small and linear; it would be needless to point out
these other obvious differences.
The leaves are very thick in the leaf with a dark green
upper surface, and by them it is easily distinguished from
other plants, the common one is not so thick, and the
upper surface is dull, by the smooth and shining
surface of its leaves, the latter is altogether the most
showy plant, though in this respect it is not equal to many
others, but readers must not expect it to be so very plain
as the lavender or a better specimen.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. JOHN'S
 TOWNSHIP, NEW BRUNSWICK
 1884



No 402



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1798

ERICA VESTITA. (*var. Coccinea*). RED-
FLOWER'D TREMULOUS HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.
Antherae bifidæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *vestita* coccinea, mutica foliis senis linearibus secundis,
floribus axillaribus clavatis villosis. *Thunb. Prod.*
p. 70.

The plant originally introduced to this country, and called *vestita* in the royal gardens at Kew, where it has flowered since the publication of the *Hort. Kewensis* is distinguished by its superior height, by having its stems very thickly covered with foliage remarkably fine and delicate, so as to be tremulous on the slightest shake, and by having blossoms of a pure white colour; such is generally understood to be the original and true *Erica vestita*.

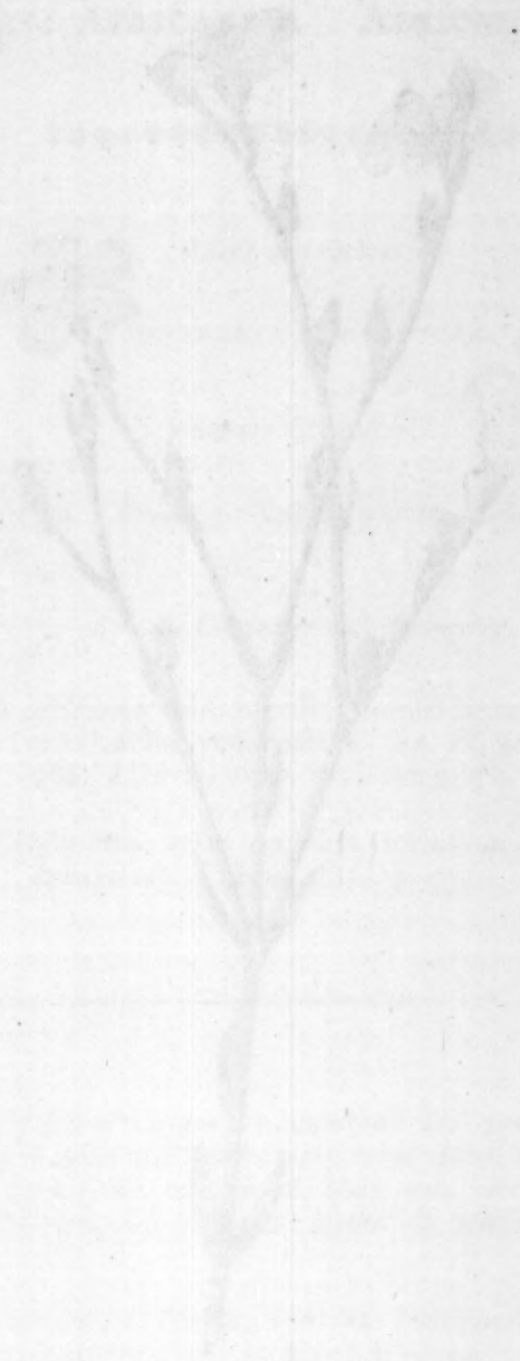
Unfortunately this genus of plants seems to be productive of as many varieties as the *Pelargoniums*, which are now become so numerous that they may be said to be literally "beyond the power of Botanists to number up their tribes."

MR. LODDIGES, Nurseryman of Hackney, well known for his extensive collection of plants in general, and of this tribe in particular, in the year 1789, raised a crimson variety of this plant from seeds, which, in its general habit, bore a great resemblance to the original *vestita*; and lately Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurseryman, of Turnham-Green, has raised another variety, agreeing with the other in the colour of its flowers, but more distantly related to the true one:—besides these, there is a *vestita* with purple flowers.

We have given a figure of Mr. WILLIAMS's variety, as the plant we had of him (flowering at a more favourable time of the year) afforded the best specimen.

In their periods of flowering, these several varieties are not so regular as some others, producing their blossoms during most of the Summer months, and sometimes even in the Winter.

They are all raised with difficulty from cuttings, more readily from seeds, by those who are accustomed to it. The Cape, so fertile in heaths, is the spot which produces them, and from thence seed may sometimes be obtained.



N. 403



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent April. 1798

LINUM AFRICANUM. AFRICAN FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus terminalibus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 401. *Ait. Kew.* 388. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom. 2. tab. 3.*

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppositis lineari-lanceolatis, caule frutescente. *Thunb. Prod. p. 57.*

The *Linum africanum* is a very neat and pretty greenhouse plant, arising to the height of two or three feet, and producing during the months of June and July abundance of yellow flowers, the buds of which in particular are very beautiful.

It is a native of Africa, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1771, by Mons. RICHARD.

It is usually raised from cuttings, which are struck without difficulty.

LINUM AFRICANUM, AFRICAN FLAX.

Cult. and Uses.

STANDARD BOTANICAL

Greenhouse.

Col. & Physiol. Petals, Corolla, tubular, 2-lip.
lobes.

Species: *Cult. and Uses.*

LINUM catharticum L., cathartic flax, laxative flax.
terminatum L., flax, flax.
888. LINUM catharticum L., cathartic flax, laxative flax.

LINUM catharticum L., cathartic flax, laxative flax.
terminatum L., flax, flax.

The flax is a very hard and tough fibre, and is
used for the manufacture of paper, and for
the manufacture of rope, and for the manufacture of
other articles of which the flax is a constituent.

It is a native of Africa, and was introduced to the
West Indies by the Spaniards.

It is usually used as a cathartic, and is a very
effective one.

1891

STARKULA MOUNTAIN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK HERBARIUM.

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N^o 404



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Legend Apr. 1798

CAMPANULA MOLLIS. SOFT BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

*Generic Character.**Corolla* campanulata fundo clauso valvis staminiferis; *Stigma* trifidum; *Capf.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiscens.*Specific Character and Synonyms.*CAMPANULA *mollis* capsulis quinquilocularibus pedunculatis, caule prostrato, foliis suborbiculatis, *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 209. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 351.*VIOLA *mariana* minor cærulea, folio subrotundo, calyce cor-niculato. *Barr. ic. 759.*CAMPANULA *rotundifolia* hirsuta saxatilis folio molli. *Bocc. ficc. 83.*

Mr. FAIRBAIRN has long cultivated this rare species of Campanula at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelsea, where he first raised it from seeds, given him by Mr. HUDSON, in 1788, who received them from Spain.

According to authors, this plant is found wild in rocky situations, in Syria, Sicily, and Spain.

Though not a shewy plant, it is both rare and curious: seedling plants, when old enough to flower, throw out on all sides procumbent flowering stems, which die away after ripening the seeds, and are succeeded by others: as this process goes on, the stem, arising from the centre of the plant, slowly and gradually acquires a dwarfish height, and becomes shrubby. We have no doubt but, where the plant grows naturally wild, it must form a beautiful covering to the rocks on which it is found.

Being a native of countries much warmer than our own, it is necessary to make it a green-house plant; it will bear even the warmth of the stove, and flower and ripen its seeds the more freely for it. On a shelf, in the front of the stove at Chelsea, Mr. FAIRBAIRN has it flowering and seeding, Spring, Summer, and Autumn; there in the pots it scatters its seeds, which produce spontaneously young plants in abundance; by seeds, indeed, the plant is easily raised,—with difficulty in any other way.

The leaves of the calyx, in this plant, are remarkable for their size and arrow-shaped form.

CAMPANULA MOELIS. SOFT BELL-FLOWER.

Class and Order.

Family Campanulaceae.

Genus Campanula.

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L. (syn. *Campanula medium* L.)

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L.

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L. (syn. *Campanula medium* L.)

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L.

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L. (syn. *Campanula medium* L.)

Campanula medium L. var. *medium* L.

Mr. FAIRBANKS has introduced this species of Campanula as the "Soft-bell-flower," which he has raised from seed, brought by Mr. L. in 1788, who received it from France.

According to authors, this plant is found wild in rocky

places, in Syria, Italy, and Spain.

Though not a tender plant, it is low and tender; bedding plants, which are enough to grow out on all the prominent flowers, which die away after ripening the seeds, and are succeeded by others; as this process goes on, the plant, arising from the centre of the plant, slowly and gradually increases in height, and becomes shrubby. It does not doubt but, when the plant grows naturally wild, it will form a bushy covering to the rocks, in which it is found.

Being a native of temperate regions, and not our own, it is necessary to make a green-house of it, which will bear even the warmth of the house, and flower and grow as fast as the native plants. On a hill in the foot of the house at Chelsea, Mr. FAIRBANKS has introduced this species, which is found in the foot of the house at Chelsea, and is found in the foot of the house at Chelsea, and is found in the foot of the house at Chelsea.

The name of the city, in the foot of the house at Chelsea, is not mentioned here.



N^o 405



Pub. by W. E. Curtis, S. Geo. Crescent Apr. 1, 1998

LAGERSTRÆMIA INDICA. INDIAN
LAGERSTRÆMIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, crispa. *Cal.* 6 fidus, campanulatus. *Stam.* multa, horum 6 exteriora crassiora, petalis longiora.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAGERSTRÆMIA *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed. 14. Murr. p. 495. Mant. p. 402. Lour. Fl. Cochinchin, v. 1. p. 340. Thunb. Fl. Jap. p. 224. Rumph. amb. 7. p. 61. tab. 28.*

SIBI vulgo Fakudsitqua. *Kæmpf. amæn. 855.*

Of this genus, named in honour of *MAGNUS LAGERSTROEM, Director of the Swedish East-India Company, there is only one species as yet known, and that a native of China, Cochinchina, and Japan; it is described minutely by THUNBERG, also by RUMPHIUS, and very characteristically by KÆMPFER.

According to these authors, in its native country it grows to the height of six feet, or more, acquires a stem the thickness of one's arm, and produces flowers the size of the garden Clove, which are very showy, no wonder therefore that the natives should be in the practice of planting it about their houses and their gardens.

The petals are curiously crisped or curled, each petal resembling, in miniature, a leaf of some of our varieties of cabbage: KÆMPFER compares them to the mesentery.

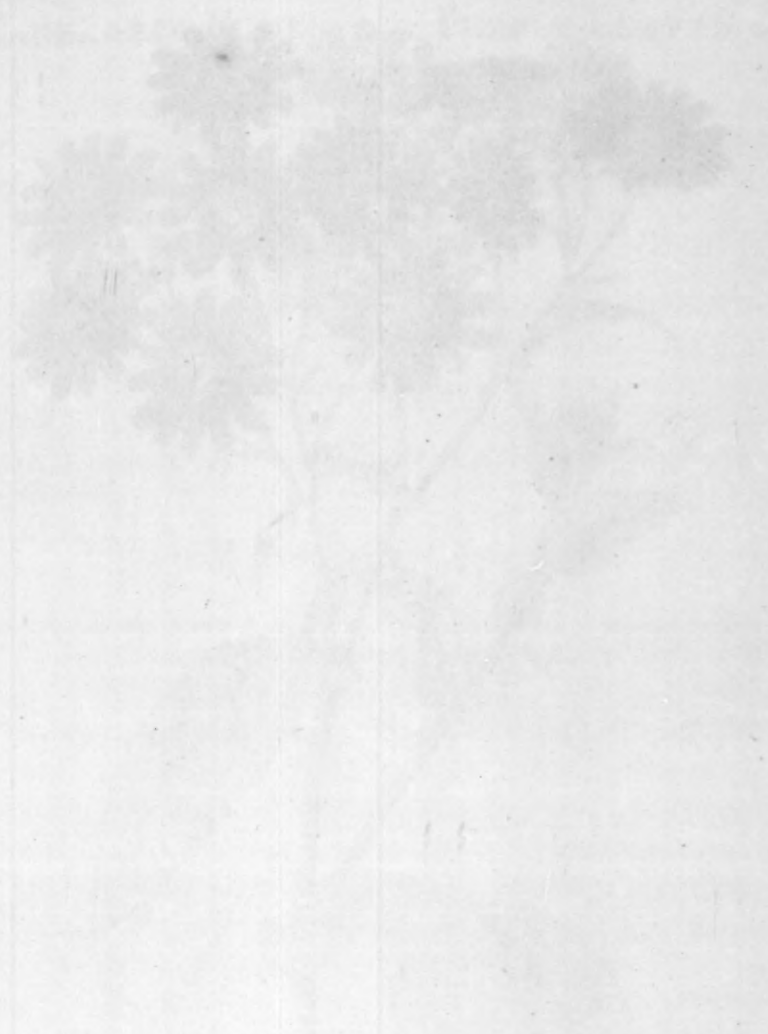
The parts of fructification in this plant vary greatly in point of number, and have no small affinity to those of the genus *Lythrum*.

According to Mr. AITON, it was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by HUGH, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in 1759.

It flowers from August to October; but in the green-house, where it is recommended by Mr. AITON to be kept, it is not a very ready blower,—in the stove it blossoms more freely.

May be increased, without difficulty, from cuttings.

* For an enumeration of the many advantages which Sweden reaped from this great promoter of Natural History, vide a paper in the *Amæn. Acad. tom. 4. p. 230.* entitled *Chinensia Lagerstroemiana*.



N^o 406



Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, May 1. 1848.

CINERARIA CRUENTA. PURPLE-LEAVED
CINERARIA.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. Pappus capillaris. Cal. simplex polyphyllus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *cruenta* floribus cymosis, foliis cordatis angulatis subtus purpurascens: petiolis basi auritis. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. n. 11. t. 33. Ait. Kew. v. 3. t. 221. Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 1238. Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Of the many ornamental greenhouse plants introduced by Mr. MASSON, this is one of the most desirable; as a showy plant, it has indeed few equals.

Its stem is herbaceous, rising to the height of two, or even three feet, furnished with leaves which also are ornamental; the summits of the branches are covered with a profusion of purple flowers, some of which begin to expand in January, and are followed by others in succession through the whole of the Summer; by candle-light they exhibit an extraordinary degree of brilliancy.

The *Cineraria cruenta* is a native of the Canary Isles, and was introduced to the royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777: Monf. L'HERITIER first figured and described it in his *Sert. Angl.* giving it the name of *cruenta*, as we suppose, from the red colour which enlivens the under side of the leaves.

It is propagated by parting its roots, and during Summer requires a greater degree of moisture than many other plants.

Its seeds usually prove abortive.

N^o 407



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Orford May 1. 1798

ROSA PROVINCIALIS (*var.*) POMPONE ROSE.

Much pains have been taken by the late Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* to settle the different Roses, cultivated in our gardens in his time; in this difficult business, as well as in the whole of his most useful work, he was assisted (as he acknowledges in his dedication) by men more learned than himself; we may consider therefore his account, as far as it goes, to be as perfect as can reasonably be expected in a matter of such intricacy.

There are two roses (from the names they bear, evidently of French origin, *Meaux* being the name of a town in France, and pronounced as if written *Mo*) introduced to our gardens since the time of MILLER, and held in very high estimation, viz. the greater and smaller *Rose de Meaux* of the *Hort. Kew.* considered by Mr. AITON as varieties of the *Rosa provincialis*, the latter of these (the one here figured) is generally known by Nurserymen and others as the *Pomponne* Rose; we received it as such from Mr. MALLET, of Guernsey, a gentleman very conversant in plants, very fond of their culture, and to whose kindness we are much indebted.

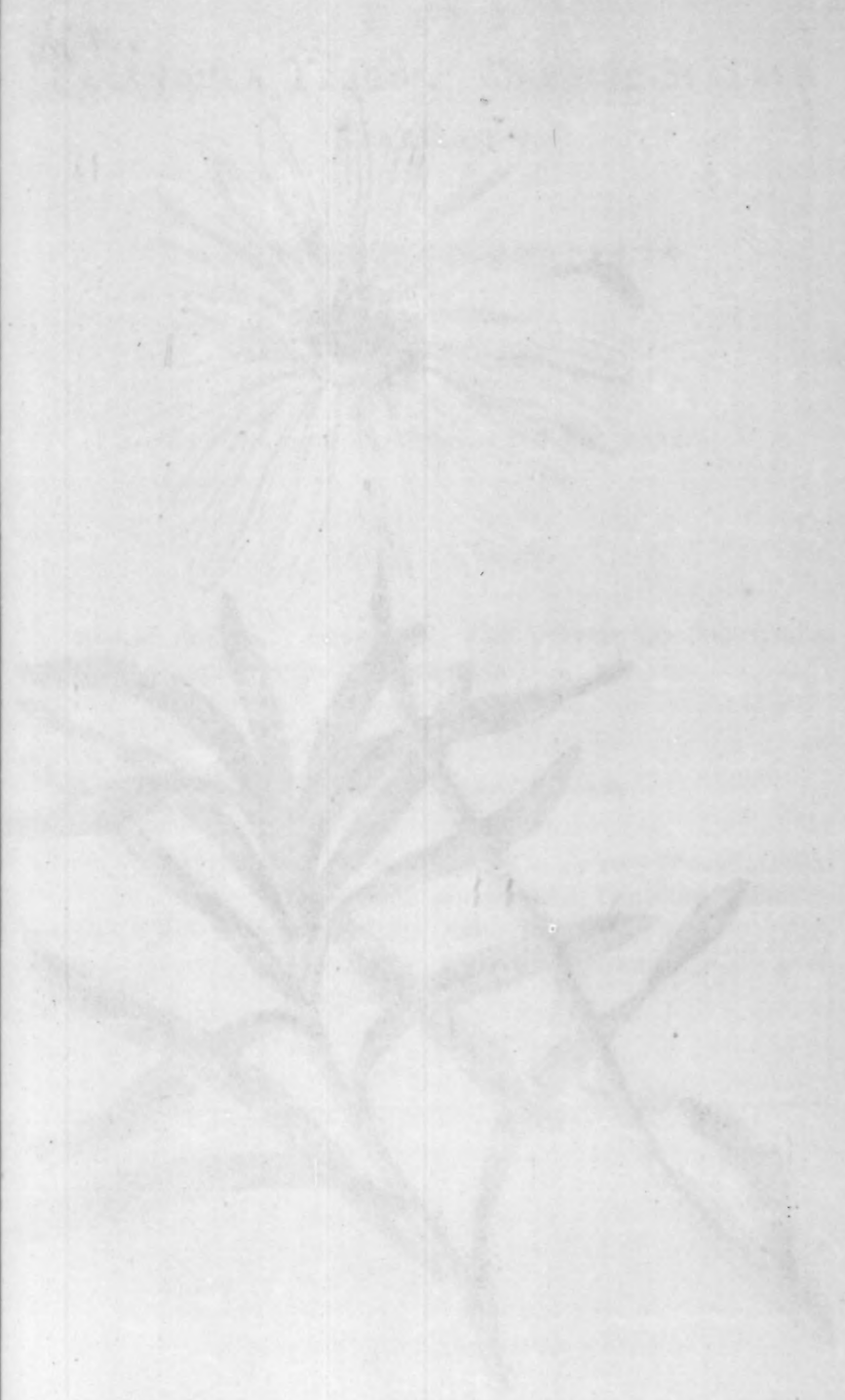
This rose from its root throws out numerous stems, which rarely exceed a foot or a foot and a half in height; they are usually straight, rigid, and very prickly; the flowers are smaller than those of any other double rose, generally of the size of those represented on the plate, and particularly distinguished by the brilliant colour of the eye or central petals; a flower of this sort just on the point of expansion is superlatively beautiful.

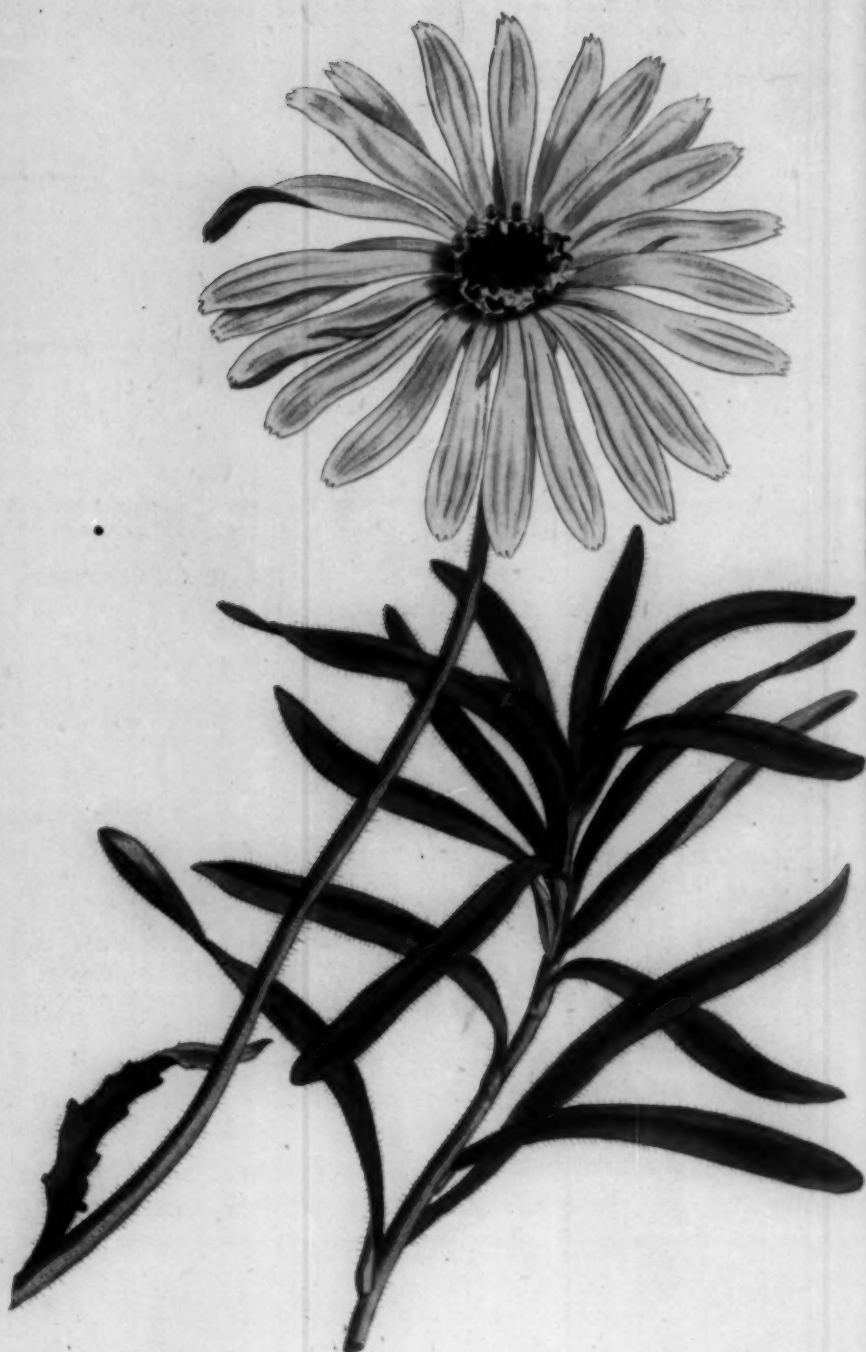
Mr. AITON makes it a variety of the *Rosa provincialis*; we have cultivated it many years in our garden at Brompton, and have always found it constant to its principal characters, and to differ in many essential points from the greater *Rose de Meaux* of the same author.

It requires an open situation, a pure air, and a light soil; is improved by manure, and watering in dry Summers.

Its flowers are produced in June, and the plant is increased by suckers, which are not very plentifully produced, nor extend to any length.

The roots should not be divided oftener than once in three years; if the old wood be cut down every year, after the plant has done blowing, this rose will throw out more vigorous shoots and blossom more freely.





CALENDULA TRAGUS. BENDING-STALKED
MARIGOLD.



Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

*Recept. nudum. Pappus o. Cal. polyphyllus subæqualis.
Sem. disci ut plurimum membranacea.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALENDULA *Tragus* caulescens foliis alternis linearibus sub-
integerrimis pilosiusculis, seminibus suborbi-
culatis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 271. Linn. Syst.
Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. v. 2. p. 1272. Mill. Dict.
ed. Mart.*

This species of Marigold, a plant not uncommon in our collections of greenhouse plants, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It flowers in May and June, and is raised with facility from cuttings.

The only account we have of this plant is in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, where it is first described.

CALENDAR OF THE YEAR 1880

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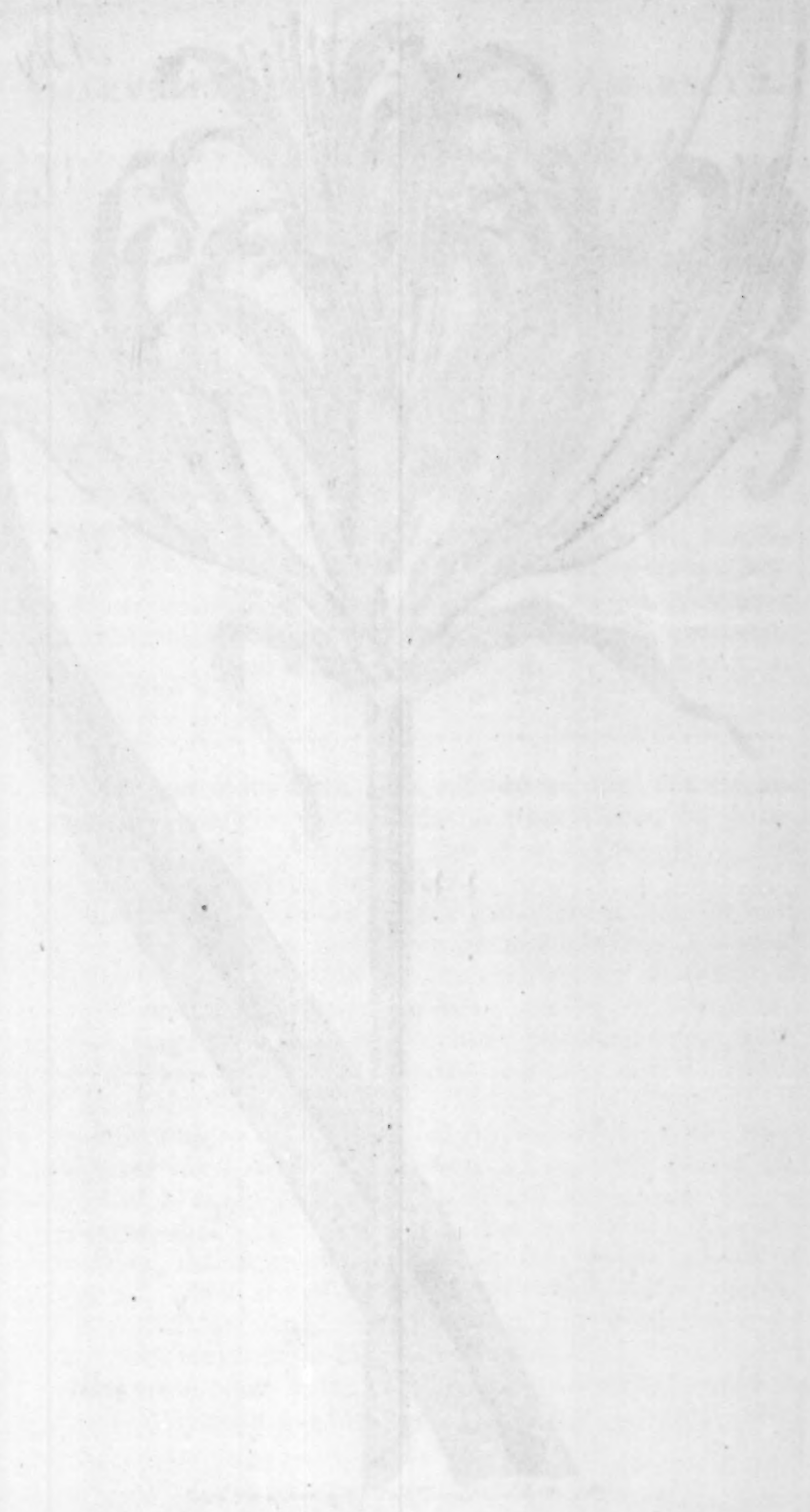
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N. 409



Pub. de W. Curtis del Geo. Crispent Junet 1798

AMARYLLIS AUREA. GOLDEN AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* faucibus inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportionem vel directionem. *Linn. Fil. p. 415.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *aurea* corollis basi tubulosis sexpartitis, laciniis linearibus undulatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p. 14. t. 15.*

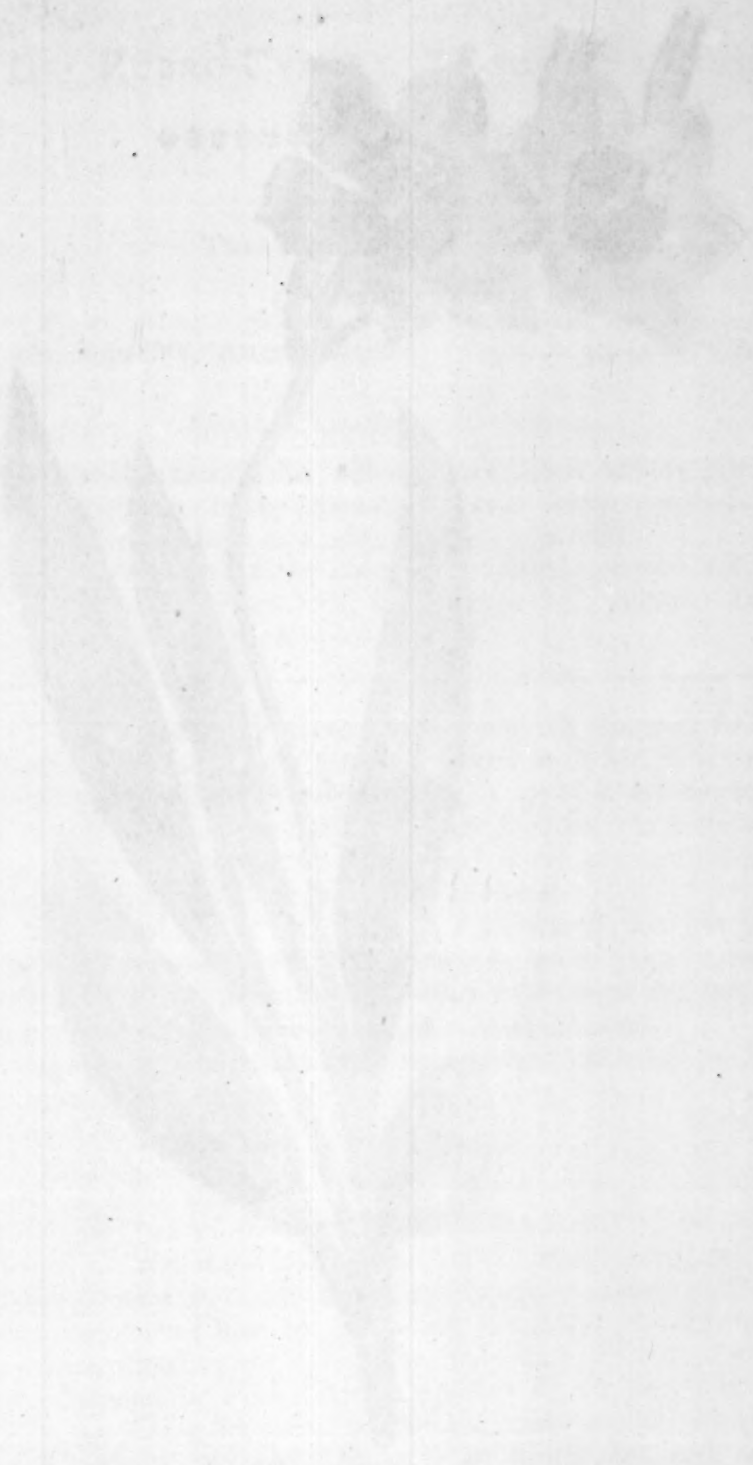
AMARYLLIS *aurea* floribus pedicellatis erectiusculis, corollis infundibuliformi-clavatis subhexapetalis: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, staminibus pistilloque rectis, foliis linearibus erectis canaliculatis margine reflexo glabro. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 419. Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* informs us, that this elegant species of *Amaryllis* was introduced from China, by JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. in 1777, that it is a stove plant, and flowers from August to September.

There are but few of the Chinese plants that require the heat of a stove; the present species would no doubt live in a good greenhouse, but the general practice confirms the propriety of giving it more heat, particularly when coming into blossom; the flowering indeed of many greenhouse plants, especially those of the bulbous and tuberous kinds, is greatly improved by a practice of this sort.

Such as wish to see a minute description of this plant, may consult the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, or Prof. MARTYN's edition of MILLER's Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it grows to about the size of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, that it is characterised by the upright growth of its flowers, which are of a pale orange colour, having narrow and somewhat undulated segments, with a greenish keel; its style is very long, and its stigma bright red.

Like many other bulbs, it blows very irregularly, and is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.



N. 410



Pub. by W. Curtis & Co. Crescent June 1. 1898.

IXIA RUBRO-CYANEA. 'RED-BLUE IXIA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens, æqualis. *Stigmata* 3, erectiusculopatula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis villosis plicatis distichis, spatha trivalvi, corollæ limbo patentissimo. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. t. 285. *Collect.* 3. p. 268.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis villosis, scapo foliis brevior, spathis tubo brevioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. 5. Willden. p. 198.*

The *Ixia* here represented was drawn last Summer from a specimen unusually fine, which flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurseryman, King's-Road, May 24, 1797; it appears to be a very distinct species, not less distinguished for the singularity than the brilliancy of its colours, and is one of those recently imported from the Cape by way of Holland.

It is propagated in the same way and succeeds with the same treatment as other *Ixias*; care must be taken when it comes into flower that it be not too much exposed to the sun, for that will render its beauties of very short duration.

DESCRIPTION.—Stalk from six to nine inches high, round, villous, leafy; Leaves plaited, villous, very strongly so below; Spathæ three-leaved, one large, forming a kind of sheath to the germen, the other two narrower and somewhat shorter on each side of it, all of them villous; Flowers usually three or four, about the size of those of the *Gladiolus securiger*, or rather larger; Tube about half an inch in length, dingy purple; Brim divided into five spreading segments, upper part of a fine ultramarine blue on the inside, the lower part the richest crimson, dazzling the eye of the beholder; Filaments three, placed round the Pistil; Antheræ yellow above, purple below; Style projecting somewhat beyond the Antheræ; Stigma trifid, each segment expanding so as to be nearly flat, and edged with strong hairs.



Pub. by W. Curtis. S^o Geo. Crescent. June 1798.

PHLOX SUBULATA. AWL-LEAVED PHLOX,
OR LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum.
Cal. prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *subulata* foliis subulatis hirsutis floribus oppositis.
Linn. Sp. Pl. p. 217.

LYCHNIDEA *blattariæ* accedens *virginiana* minor repens
hirsutis *Camphoratæ* foliis, floribus fistulosis in um-
bellam fitis. *Pluk. Phyt. t. 98. 2.*

This plant, a hardy herbaceous one, is a native of Virginia, and has been introduced to this country within these few years.

Left to itself its stems trail on the ground, the young shoots are of a reddish hue, and slightly villous, the leaves are edged with hairs, subulate, opposite, recurved, and rather fleshy, producing others from their axæ, becoming as the plant grows old of a brownish colour, which renders the plant in some degree unfightly; the flowers are produced from one to three or four in an umbel, drooping before they expand, the calyces are villous, the flowers pale purple or flesh colour, enlivened by an eye of dark but brilliant purple disposed in a star-like form, antheræ yellow.

Flowers the beginning of May; the flowers are extremely pretty, but delicate, requiring the shelter of a hand-glass or greenhouse during the period of their blossoming, which is of shorter duration than in most of the other species.

This plant should be renewed frequently by cuttings, which strike readily; it may be suffered to grow either in its natural procumbent way, or be made to appear to more advantage by training it to a stick.

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1847
The Garden - Garden 1847





IRIS CRISTATA. CRESTED IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita inæqualis, laciniis alternis, geniculato-patentibus, stigmata petaliformia cucullato bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *cristata* corollis barbatis, barba cristata, caule subunifloro longitudine foliorum, germinibus trigonis, petalis subæqualibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 70. Smith Spicil. t. 13.*

It appears from the *Hort. Kew.* where this plant is first and minutely described, that it is a native of North-America, and was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Esq. in 1756.

Authors have described this plant as having a creeping root, but perhaps not with strict propriety; to us it appears to increase much in the same way as most others of the genus, with this difference, that when it grows luxuriantly it throws out longer shoots; as these are always above ground and throw out fibres from their under side, they are to be regarded as stalks rather than roots; in the *Iris chinensis* it is very different, there the root is truly creeping.

If the *Iris cristata* be planted in bog earth, in a moist situation (for it will not succeed at all in a dry one) and has the shelter of a hand-glass in severe weather, it will grow readily in the open border.

It blossoms about the middle of May.

The tube of the flower in this species is unusually long, tender, and brittle in the extreme; the flowers are delicate, with little or no scent.

It is increased by dividing its roots.

Iris cristata. CRESTED IRIS.

Clas. in Gen.

Taxkoria (L.)

Genus: *Taxkoria*

Clas. in Genus: *Taxkoria* (L.)
Taxkoria cristata (L.)

Genus: *Taxkoria* (L.)

Iris cristata (L.)
Taxkoria cristata (L.)

It appears from the Herbarium where the plant is first
 and minutely described that it is a native of the Americas
 and was introduced by the Cortes in 1556.
 Authors have described this plant as having creeping roots,
 but perhaps not with the propriety, as it appears to in-
 crease much in the time with as much extent of the roots, with
 this difference, that when it grows luxuriantly it throws out
 longer shoots, which are at some distance from the main
 stems, from which roots they are connected by small
 roots, and thus, in the first instance, it is a creeping plant,
 and the roots are truly creeping.

If the first shoots be planted in bog earth, it will grow
 and then it will not increase at all in a dry soil, and has the
 habit of a rhizome, it is never without a few roots ready
 to grow again.
 The flowers are small, the middle of May.
 The tube of the flower is long, and has a
 yellow and white in the interior, the flowers are delicate
 and little or no scent.
 It is sometimes found in the same

N^o 413



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Cov. Crescent July 1. 1798.

PELARGONIUM TERNATUM. TERNATE
CRANE'S-BILL.



Class and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia suprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, secus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia; quorum 3 (raro 5) castrata. *Fruetus* 5-coccus, rostratus; rostra spiralia, introrsum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ternatum* caule fruticoso hispido, foliis oppositis ternatis: foliolis cuneatis inciso-trifidis serratis scabris. *Linn. Suppl. p. 306. Cavan. diff. 4. t. 107. f. 2.*

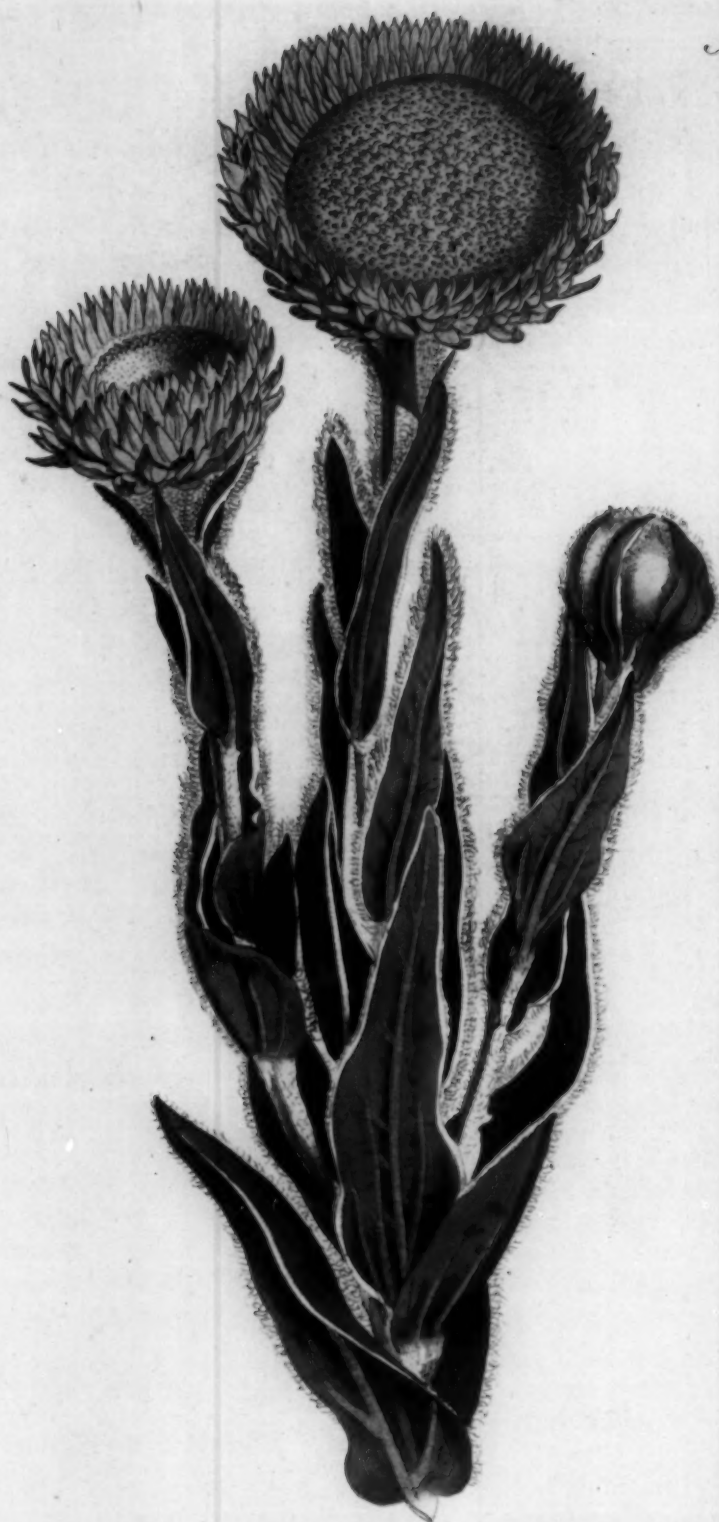
This very distinct species of *Pelargonium*, a native of the Cape, and which takes its name of *ternatum* from the form of its leaves, has been added to our collections of greenhouse plants within these few years, and of course is not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

In the unusual roughness of its stalks, as well as in its whole habit, it differs very materially from the rest of the tribe; its flowers, which are large and fleshy, are produced in June and July.

It is raised from cuttings without difficulty.



N. 414



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Cr. G. Cant. July 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. S. G. m.

XERANTHEMUM FULGIDUM. GREAT YELLOW
FLOWERED XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Calyx imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* fruticosum erectum, foliis oblongis margine tomentosis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 180.*

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* foliis lato-lanceolatis convolutoincumbentibus, floribus nonnullis. *Linn. Suppl. p. 365.*

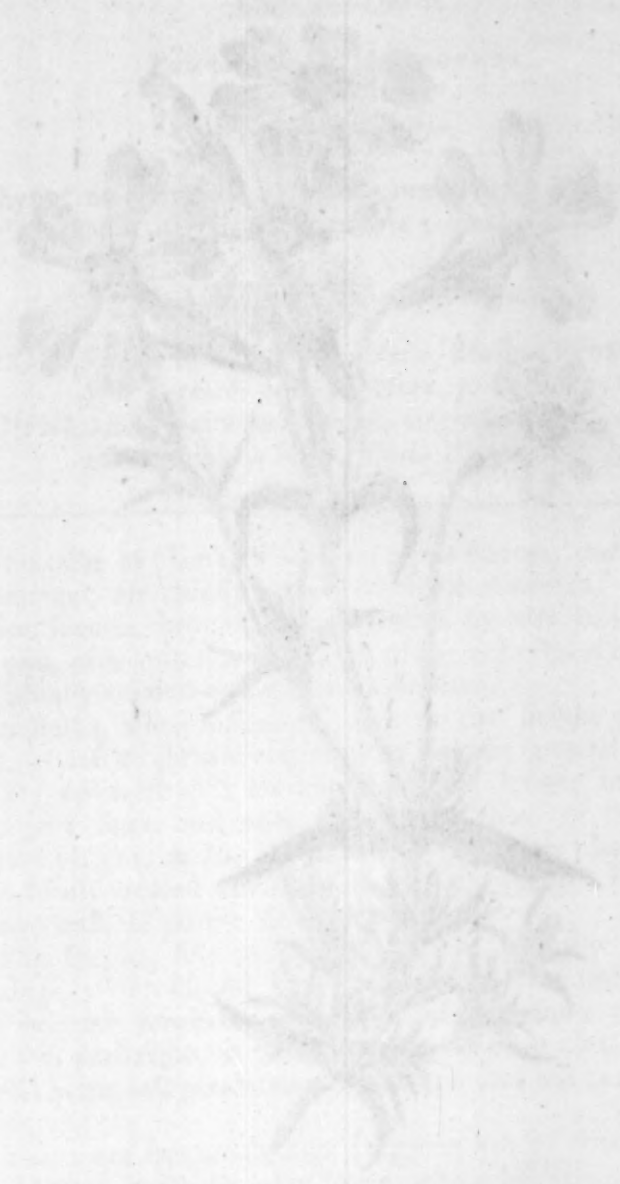
This species of *Xeranthemum* is first described, and minutely so, in the *Suppl. Plant.* of the younger LINNÆUS; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON it has obtained a different specific description, as may be seen above; in that work it is mentioned as being a native of the Cape, and introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It is distinguished by the remarkable uprightness of its growth, and the unusual size of its flowers, which exceed those of any other known species of *Xeranthemum* in our collections; they are of a fine yellow or gold colour, very glossy, and make a grand appearance either in the greenhouse when growing, or among similar plants on the mantle-shelf when dry.

Is propagated by cuttings; care must be taken that it does not suffer from too much moisture.

TRAVELER'S STACHEE. FISH-LEAFED PHLOX.

STACHYS TRAVELERII. PHLOX PISCIFOLIA.





PHLOX SETACEA. FINE-LEAVED PHLOX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum.
Cal. prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *setacea* foliis setaceis glabris, floribus solitariis. *Linn.*
Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 200. Sp. Pl. 217.
LYCHNIDEA *blattariæ* accedens virginiana camphoratæ con-
generis glabris foliis. *Pluk. Alm. 233. t. 98. f. 3.*

This tribe of plants, of which there is scarcely one that is not ornamental, are chiefly natives of North-America; such is the present species, brought from Carolina by Mr. JOHN FRASER in 1788, now introduced to most of the collections about town, and usually treated as a green-house plant.

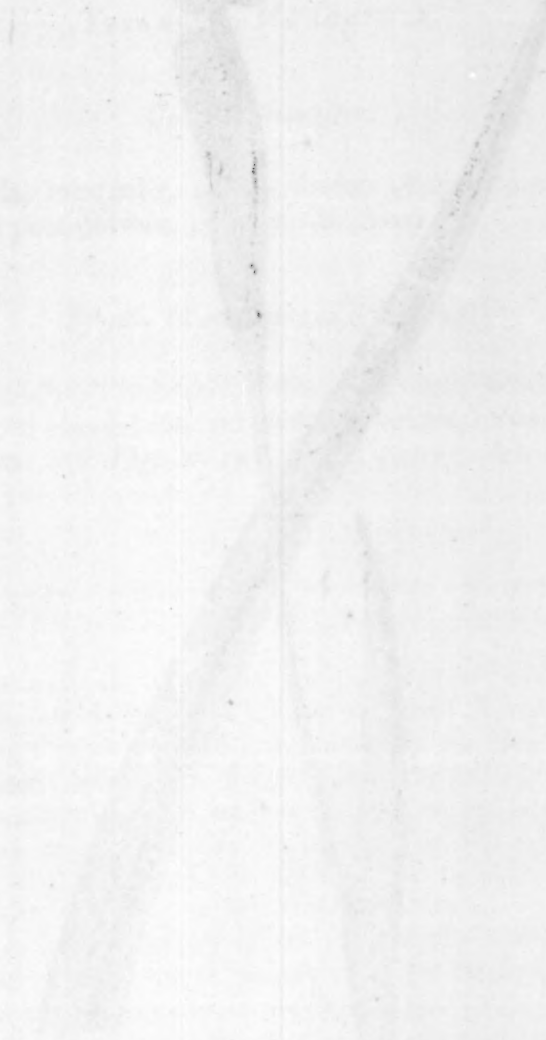
Its stalks, when supported, rise to the height of about a foot, if left to themselves; trailing on the ground; they are thickly covered with leaves, which are longer and, for the most part, finer, and more hairy than those of the *subulata*, figured pl. 411, and in the month of May the whole plant, if successfully treated and carefully tied up, forms a highly ornamental bush of purple flowers.

This species, like most of the others, is easily raised from cuttings, which should be struck early in the spring, as such will become flowering plants the next season; to have this plant in perfection, it is necessary to renew it thus yearly, old plants being less productive of flowers, and less perfect in their foliage.

Plants are frequently kept in green-houses that would succeed better, and blow more freely, with a less tender treatment; thus this species of Phlox, which in mild winters would live abroad, requires only the shelter of a frame, and may be regarded therefore, with many others, rather as a frame than a green-house plant.

John Macmillan, Junr. Esq.

Essex Street, New York



N^o 416



Publ. W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Orpington Aug. 1. 1798. J. Edwards Del.

IRIS MARTINICENSIS. MARTINICO IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus.
Stigmata petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *martinicensis* imberbis, foliis linearibus, petalis basi foveolis glandulosis, germinibus trigonis. *Thunb. Diff.* 6.
Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14. *Murr. p.* 92. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1.
p. 72.

From an aversion to the changing of long-established names, we have followed LINNÆUS, AITON, and THUNBERG, in considering this plant as an Iris, though in our private opinion it is not such; whoever will carefully examine its fructification, will find it correspond in its several parts with those of a plant well known in our nurseries by the name of *Moræa Noribiana*; and they will be found, in our humble opinion, to be two plants belonging to a new and distinct genus.

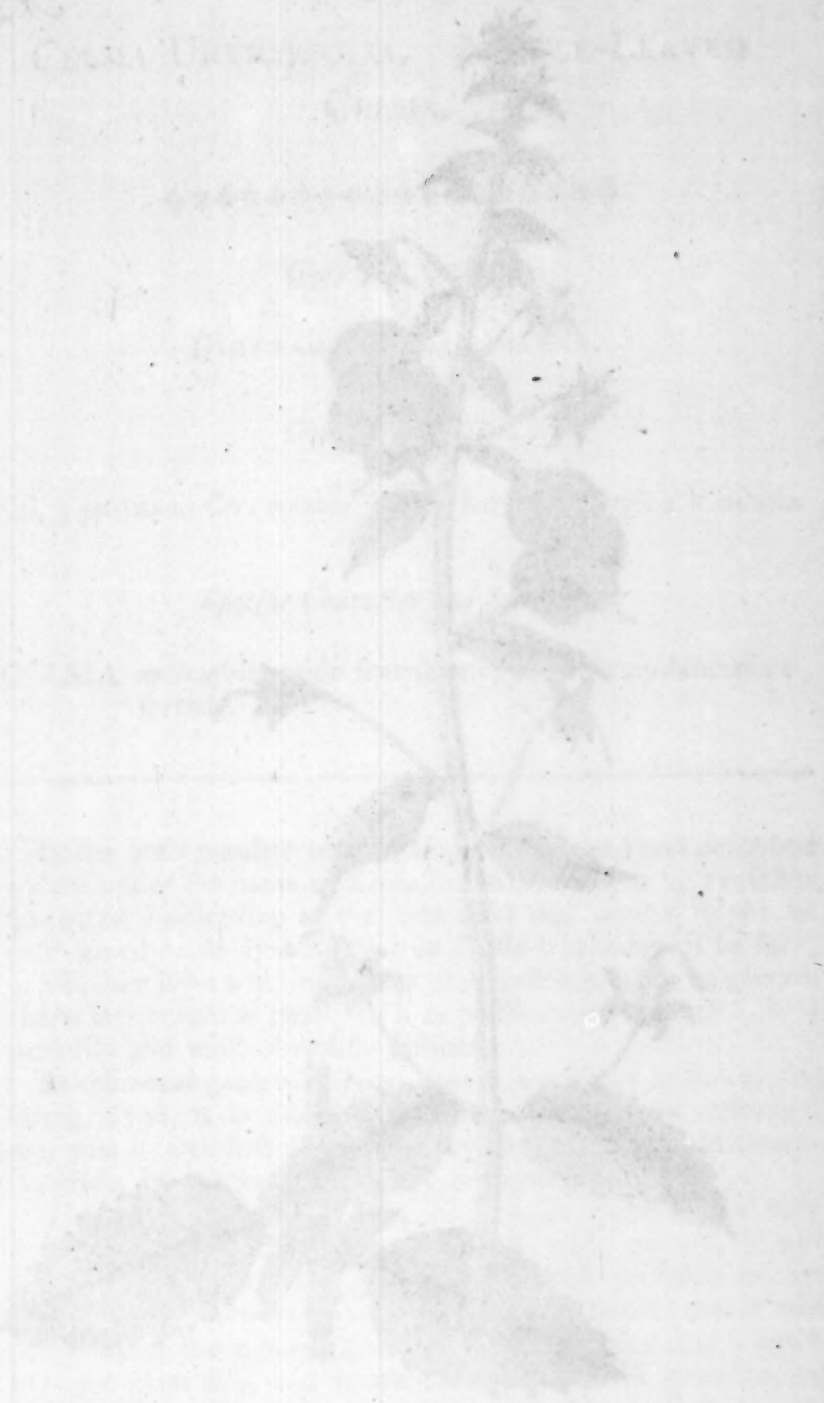
This species is a native of the West-India islands, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1782, by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, from St. Lucia.

Is usually kept in the stove, plunged in the tan, where it flowers in May and June, and for the most part ripens its seeds, by which it is readily increased.

Is more remarkable for the curious structure than the beauty of its flowers.

1793

1793
Cassia Thunbergii
Cassia



N. 417



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. E. C. engr.

CELSIA URTICÆFOLIA. NETTLE-LEAVED
CELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filam.* barbata. *Capsf.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *urticæfolia* caule frutescente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ferratis.

In the 70th number of this work, we figured and described a plant under the name of *Celsia linearis*, so called by Professor JACQUIN; observing at the same time that doubts might be entertained as to its being a true *Celsia*; whether it be such, or whether it be a distinct genus, the present plant in its generic characters comes as nearly to it as possible: as a species, it is perfectly and most obviously distinct.

In the royal garden at Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798, it is called *urticæfolia*: Mr. AITON informed me, that it was first discovered by Mr. MENZIES, in South-America, by whom it had lately been introduced.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a very ornamental plant; being of quick and ready growth, it will soon be common in our green-houses, most probably on the borders of our flower-gardens also; for we suspect that it will prove much more hardy than the *Celsia linearis*; it is a much stronger plant also, and in the open ground will grow to the height of several feet.

It flowers and seeds during most of the summer; is readily raised from cuttings, as well as from seeds.

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

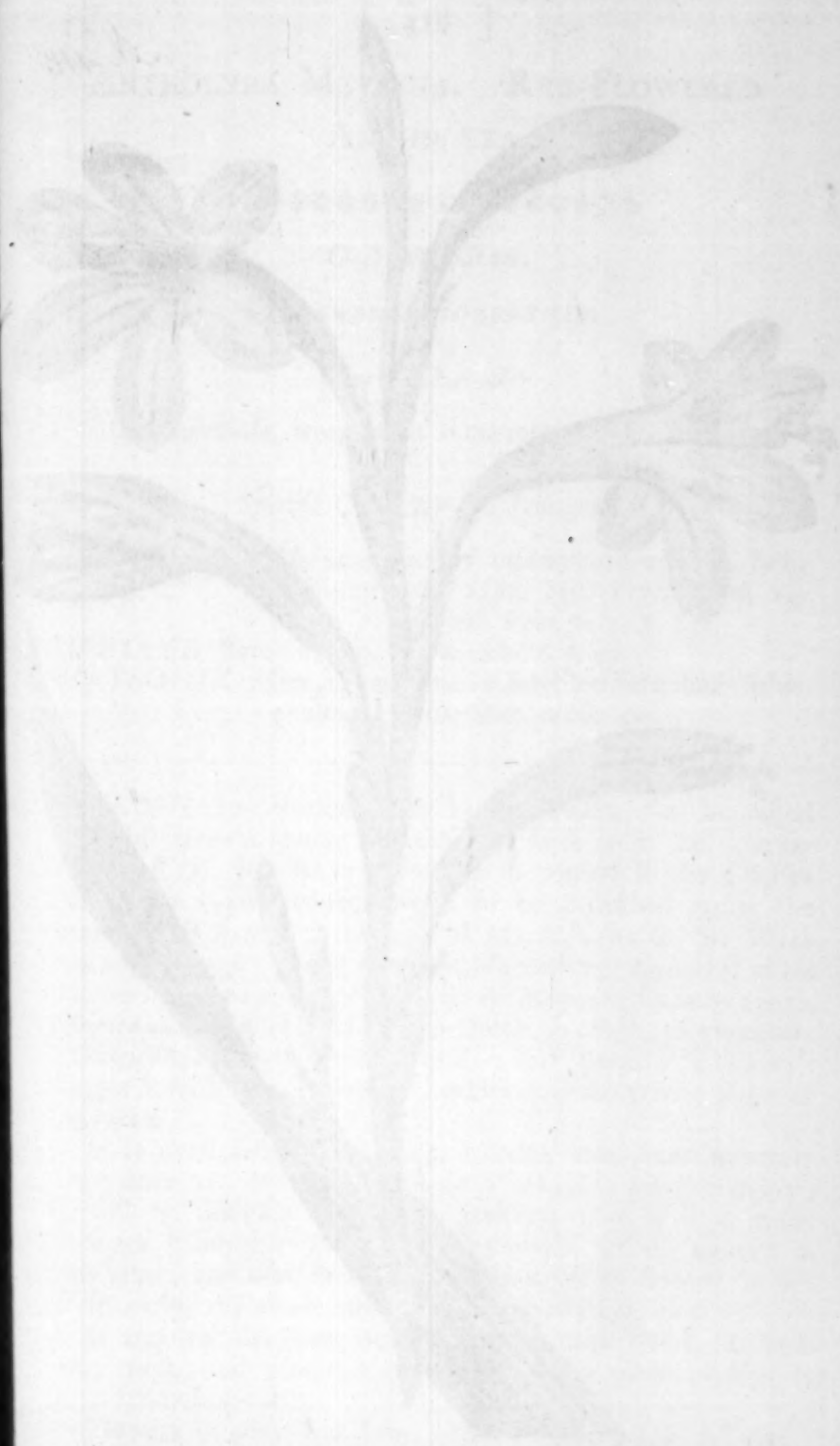
CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

CHINA, EASTERN, INTER-LEAF

In the year 1840, the British fleet arrived at the mouth of the River Yangtze, and demanded the opening of the ports of China to trade. The Chinese government refused, and the First Opium War broke out. The British won the war, and the Treaty of Nanking was signed in 1842. This treaty opened the ports of Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, and Ningbo to British trade, and allowed British ships to call at the ports of the coast of China. The British also gained Hong Kong as a permanent colony. The Opium War was a turning point in Chinese history, as it marked the beginning of the decline of the Qing dynasty and the rise of modern China.



N. 418



Publ. by W. Curtis. S. G. Co. Crescent Sep. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. E. S. Edwards sculp.

ANTHOLYZA MERIANA. RED-FLOWERED
ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Capf.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis ensiformibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*

Murr. p. 87. Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 67.

MERIANA flore rubello. *Trew. Ehret. t. 40.*

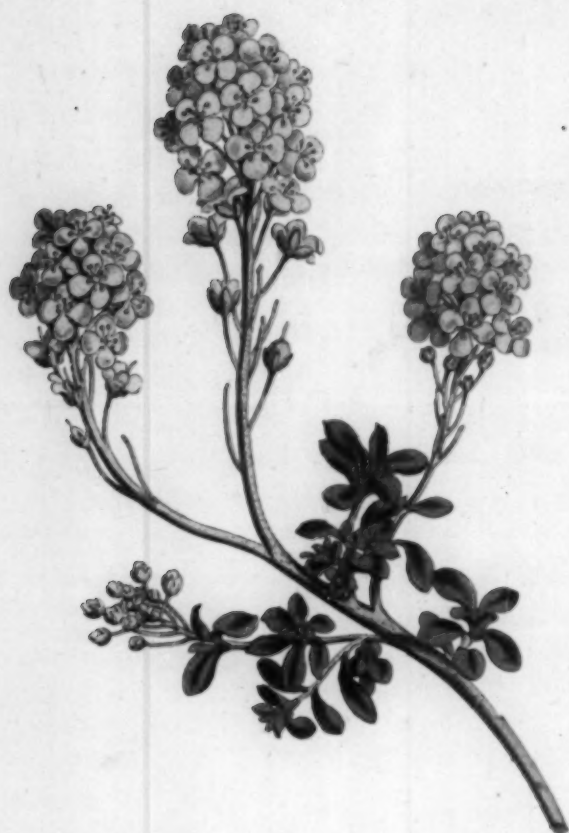
WATSONIA *Meriana* floribus infundibuliformibus subæqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed. 6. 4to.*

Mr. MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that he raised this most elegant species of Antholyza from seeds sent him by his friend Dr. JOB BASTER, which succeeded in the Chelsea garden in 1756; conceiving it to be a distinct genus, he named it *Watsonia*, in honour of Mr. (afterwards) Sir WILLIAM WATSON; Dr. TREW, of Nuremberg, figured it in his Icones by EHRET, under the name of *Meriana*, from SYBILLA MERIAN, the celebrated female Dutch naturalist, so eminently distinguished for the productions of her pencil; LINNÆUS ranges it with the *Antholyza's*, preserving the trivial name of *Meriana*.

It is unnecessary for us to describe this plant minutely here, since Mr. MILLER has done it so well in his Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it is a much stronger plant than the *Antholyza Cunonia*, already figured in this work, and that though the colour of its flowers is not so splendid, the whole plant possesses more elegance.

It requires the same treatment as the Cape bulbs, succeeds very well, and produces plenty of offsets when planted in light sandy bog-earth.

Flowers in May and June, and is propagated by offsets.



ALYSSUM MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN ALYSSUM,
OR MADWORT.



Class and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrsum denticulo notata, filicula emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *montanum* caulibus herbaceis, diffusis foliis sublan-
ceolatis punctato echinatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.*
ed. 14. Murr. p. 590. Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 382.
Jacq. Fl. Austr. t. 37.

ALYSSUM subfruticosum, foliis ellipticis scabris. *Hall. Hist.*
Helv. num. 492.

THLASPI saxatile incanum luteum serpillifolio minus. *Baub.*
Pin. 107.

In this work we have already figured three species of Alyf-
sum, *saxatile*, *deltoideum*, and *utriculatum*, the yellow, the
purple, and bladder-podded, all of them plants adapted to de-
corate the small borders of the flower-garden, or any kind of
rock-work; to which purposes the present more rare species,
an inhabitant of the mountainous parts of Switzerland and
Austria, is also applicable.

The *Alyssum montanum* is a small procumbent plant, of the
perennial kind, with hoary leaves curiously embossed with little
prominent points, having the summits of its branches about
the end of April covered with a profusion of bright yellow
flowers, which usually go off without producing any perfect
seed, though in its wild state it is sufficiently fertile, as is
evident from Professor JACQUIN'S figure.

Through want of seeds, it may be increased without difficulty
from cuttings; requires the same treatment as other rare
Alpine plants.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*





XERANTHEMUM CANESCENS. ELEGANT
XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

*Recept. paleaceum. Pappus setaceus. Cal. imbricatus radiatus ;
radio colorato.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *canescens* fruticosum, foliis imbricatis,
ovato-subulatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg.*
ed. 14. Murr. p. 750. Amæn. Acad. 6.
Afr. 60.

XERANTHEMUM *incanum*, foliis subrotundis, flore pur-
pureo. *Burm. Afr. 183. t. 68. f. 1.*

Our plant accords exactly with specimens of *Xeranthemum canescens* of LINNÆUS in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS ; though it does not agree so well in some respects with the Linnæan description as could be wished.

It is a weak, branched, and widely-spreading plant if left to itself, and does not appear to advantage in a collection, unless carefully tied up to a stick ; nor is it a plant that succeeds well with every one : Mr. BARR, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, near Hackney, manages it better than any one that we have seen ; and his superior success appears to have arisen from his keeping it in a warmer situation than others, on a shelf in the front of his stove, for it requires more warmth than the green-house affords ; thus situated, it begins flowering with him in the autumn, and continues in blossom all the winter and spring ; when the flowers are out of bloom they droop, but will continue a long while in the plant in that state, and even continue to expand and look beautiful when the sun shines on them.

It is a native of the Cape, recently introduced, and is propagated by cuttings.



127. CYNTHIANA... CANTALKY.

N^o 421



Pub by W^c Curtis S^c Geo. Crescent Oct^r 1. 1798. S^c Edwards del F^c Sanford sc

CENTAUREA AUREA. GOLDEN CENTAURY,
or KNAPWEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. letosum. *Pappus* plumosus vel capillaris. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA aurea calycibus simplicissime spinosis: spinis patentibus, flosculis æqualibus, foliis hirtis, inferioribus pinnatifidis. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 265.*

Though cultivated by Mr. MILLER so long since as 1758, this species of Centaury appears to have been but little known; it is first described in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, without a reference to any author; it is there mentioned to be a native of the South of Europe.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about two feet, and producing on the summits of the stalks fine, bold, magnificent flowers, of a beautiful yellow or gold colour; these making their appearance in August and September, contribute not a little to enrich the borders of the flower-garden, at that time on the decline.

Grows readily in almost any soil or situation, and is easily increased by parting its roots.

CHAPTER IV. THE NEW WORLD.

IN THE YEAR 1492

CRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

DISCOVERED THE NEW WORLD.

HE WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN

TO REACH THE AMERICAS.

HE WAS A BORN NAVIGATOR.

HE WAS A BORN ADVENTURER.

HE WAS A BORN DISCOVERER.

HE WAS A BORN NAVIGATOR.

HE WAS A BORN ADVENTURER.

HE WAS A BORN DISCOVERER.

HE WAS A BORN NAVIGATOR.

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HE WAS A BORN NAVIGATOR.

HE WAS A BORN ADVENTURER.

HE WAS A BORN DISCOVERER.

HE WAS A BORN NAVIGATOR.

HE WAS A BORN ADVENTURER.

N^o 422



GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS. ELM-LEAVED
GREWIA.



Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. Cal. 5-phyllus. Petala 5: basi squama nectarifera.
Bacca 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GREWIA *occidentalis* foliis subovatis, floribus solitariis. Linn.
Syst. Vegetab. 826. *Ait. Hort. Kew.* v. 3. p. 313.

GREWIA corollis acutis. *Hort. cliff.* 433. *Dubam. arb.* 1.
p. 276. t. 108.

ULMIFOLIA arbor africana baccifera, floribus purpureis.
Pluk. alm. 393. t. 237. f. 1.

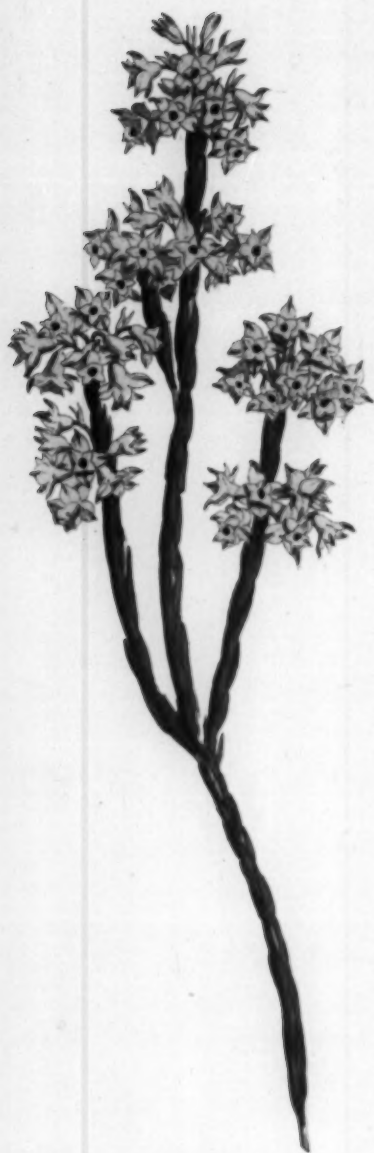
ULMI FACIE ARBUSCULA æthiopica, ramulis alatis, floribus purpurascens. *Comm. hort.* 1. p. 165.
t. 85. *Seb. thes.* 1. p. 46. t. 29. f. 3. *Raj. dendr.* 13.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of *Grewia*, in honour of Dr. NEHEMIAH GREW, the celebrated author of the *Anatomy of Vegetables*, &c. Of the several species enumerated by authors, few have been introduced into our collections; "the one here figured, which has been long* and very generally cultivated as a green-house plant, will grow to the height of ten or twelve feet; the stem and branches are very like those of the small-leaved Elm, the bark being smooth, and of the same colour as that when young; the leaves are also very like those of the Elm, and fall off in autumn; the flowers are produced singly along the young branches from the wings of the leaves, and are of a bright purple colour.

"In winter, the plants should be placed in the green-house, for they are too tender to live abroad in England; but they should have as much free air as possible in mild weather, as they only require to be protected from frost; and after the leaves are fallen, they will require very moderate watering, but in summer they should have it more constantly in dry weather." *Miller's. Dict.*—This species is a native of the Cape, is propagated by cuttings or layers, and flowers most part of the summer.

* Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court in 1692. *Ait. Kew.*

2



ERICA ARTICULARIS. ARTICULAR HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta.
Antheræ apice 2-fidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis
 polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *articularis* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis campanulatis calyce colorato brevioribus, foliis ternis linearibus lævibus appressis. *Linn. Mant.* 1. p. 65.

ERICA *articularis* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis acuminatis, stylo incluso calyce longiore, foliis ternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr.* p. 366.

ERICA *articularis* aristata, foliis ternis ovatis glabris, floribus racemosis, caule erecto. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap.* p. 72. *Linn. Syst. Nat.* ed. 13. *Gmel.* p. 626.

The Erica here figured is first described in *Linn. Mant.* 1. and so satisfactorily, that there can be no doubt of its being the plant intended by LINNÆUS; the specific characters of MURRAY and THUNBERG, published since, are very inapplicable.

This heath is one of the least of its kind, it is not unusual to see plants of it full of blossoms not more than eight or ten inches high, its leaves (growing usually in threes) are lanceolate, smooth, concave on the inside, *pressed to the stalk*, standing on such short footstalks, that they may be said to be almost sessile: Flowers numerous on the summits of the branches, somewhat drooping: Peduncles furnished with *two upright bractæ placed opposite to each other*, of a pale red colour tipped with green: *Calyx larger than the corolla*, somewhat bell-shaped, spreading, four-leaved, each leaf ovate and pointed, green at the base and somewhat

Ⓔ

somewhat wrinkled, middle part nearly white, upper part bright pink colour, each segment marked at its extremity on the under side with a *green calyx-like substance*, and terminating in a reddish mucro or point: Corolla within the calyx, tube nearly ovate and white, limb spreading, divided into four segments, ovate, long-pointed, and pink-coloured: Stamina eight, enclosed within the tube of the Corolla: Antheræ at first bright red, afterwards brown: Awns two, short and somewhat bifid: Germen green: Style the length of the tube: Stigma somewhat large and blunt.

A vein of great peculiarity runs through the whole of this plant, which is a native of the Cape, of modern introduction, flowers early in the spring, often in the depth of winter, and is usually propagated by cuttings.

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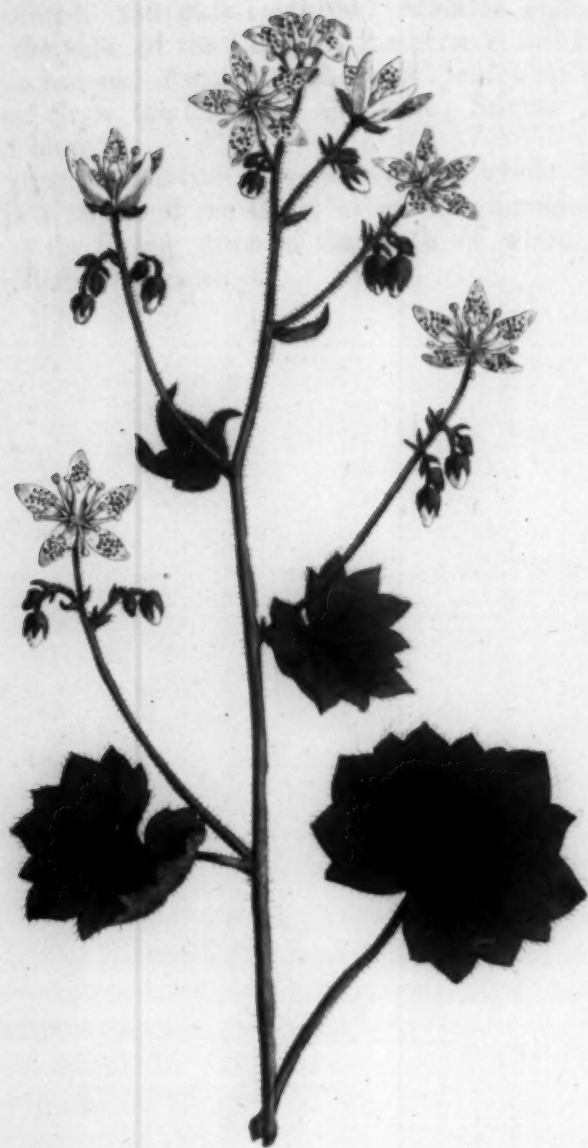
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SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-
LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Caps.* 2-rostris, 1-locularis, polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *rotundifolia* foliis caulinis reniformibus dentatis petiolatis, caule paniculato. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed. 14.* *Murr. p. 413.* *Ait. Kew. v. 2. p. 81.*

SANICULA *montana rotundifolia major.* *Bauh. Pin. 243.*

A hardy, perennial, herbaceous species of Saxifrage, growing spontaneously in Switzerland and other parts of Europe, cultivated here in 1597 by GERARD.

Of this numerous and beautiful tribe of plants, we know of none whose flowers in point of prettiness can vie with those of the present species; they are marked with numerous fine dots, like those of the London Pride, (*Saxifraga umbrosa*) but in a superior style of beauty, and appear to great advantage when viewed with a magnifier.

The leaves, in point of form, do not correspond so exactly with the name *rotundifolia* as one would expect.

This species succeeds best in a situation somewhat moist and shady, with a soil inclined to stiffness, flowers in May and June, and is increased by parting its roots in autumn.

[44]

SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA, ROUND-

LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

Dr. James M. Davis

1857

of the State of New York

State of New York

SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA, ROUND-
LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

The Saxifrage is a small, low-growing plant, with
fleshy, rounded leaves, and small, white flowers.
It is found in wet places, and is common in the
State of New York. The plant is very hardy,
and will grow in a variety of soils. It is
very common in the State of New York, and
is found in wet places. The plant is very
hardy, and will grow in a variety of soils.
It is very common in the State of New York,
and is found in wet places. The plant is very
hardy, and will grow in a variety of soils.

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N^o 425



Pub. by W. Curtis, J^r Geo. Orger, Nov. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. Saugon sc.

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES. SUPERB
XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* setaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus:
radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *sesamoides* ramis unifloris imbricatis foliis
linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14.*
Murr. p. 750.

TO Mrs. GOSLING, of Whitton, near Hounslow, appertains the honour of raising this species of *Xeranthemum*, and of thereby introducing one of the most delectable plants that ever decorated the British green-house; this was about the year 1795, last Summer (1797) it flowered with Messrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurlerymen, Kensington, and again much stronger this present season, there being at least twenty blossoms on a single plant of it.

This is not one of those beauties, which meteor-like, dazzle the eye and vanish, but one which continues to display its charms from the time of its first budding to the full expansion of its blossoms, a period of two or three months; in any of these its different states, if gathered, and carefully dried, it will make a most valuable addition to similar plants for decorating apartments in the Winter.

It is a native of the Cape, from whence Mrs. GOSLING obtained its seeds, flowers in May and June, and may be increased by cuttings; in this way Mr. WYKES has succeeded in propagating it: but as there are few that equal him in a knowledge of exotics, so there are few that exercise the same ingenuity in their culture, or equal him in success.

1845

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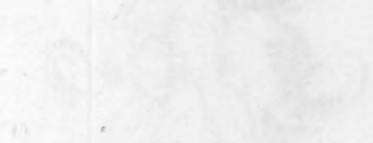
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CYTISUS FOLIOLOSUS. LEAFY CYTISUS.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$ *Legumen* basi attenuatum (plurimis) æquale, latum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

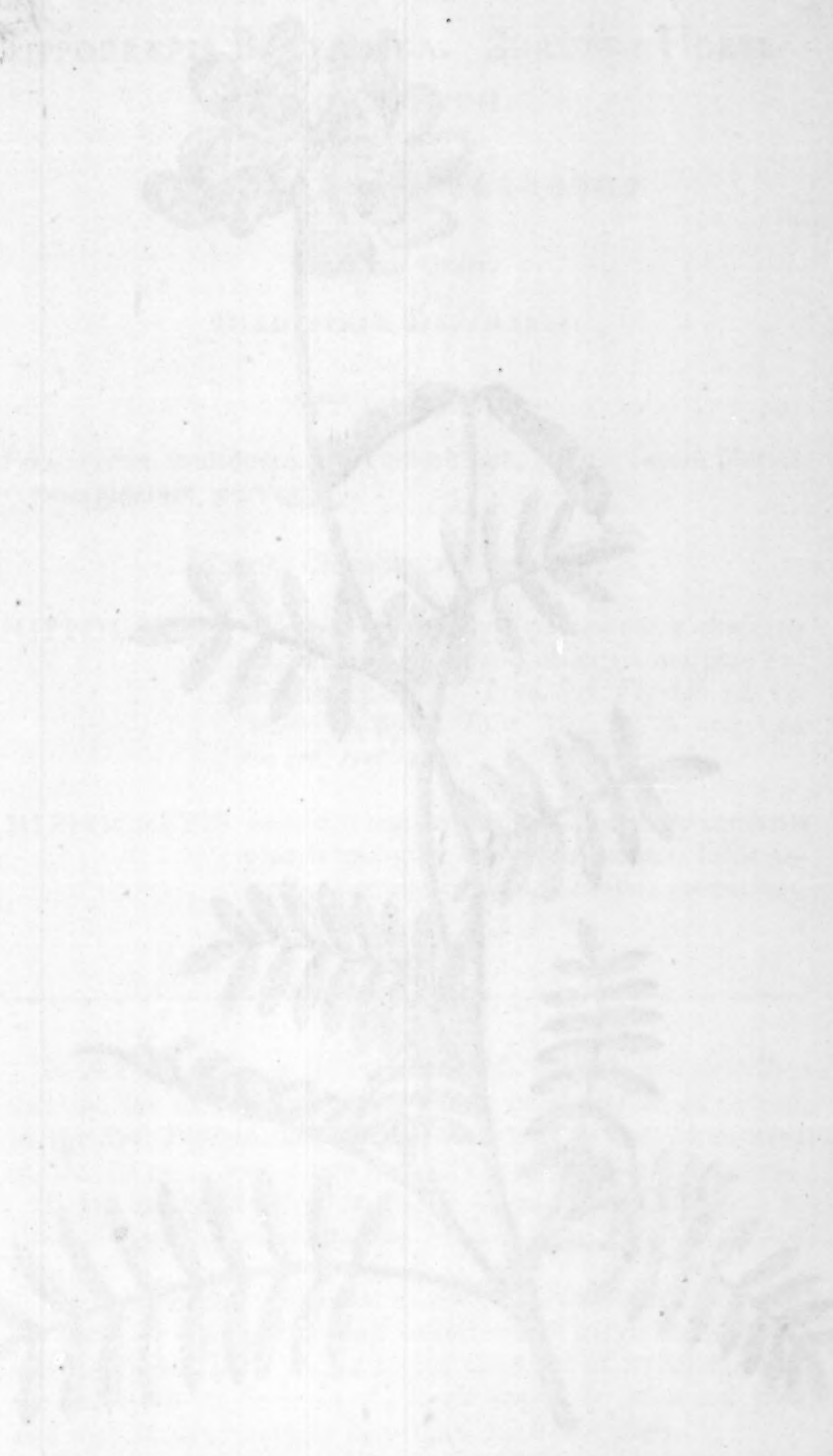
CYTISUS *foliolosus* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus villosis ; laciniis falcatis, foliolis obovato-oblongis.
Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 49.

The stalks in this species of *Cytisus* are thickly covered with small leaves, which gives the whole plant an outré appearance, hence Mr. AITON's name of *foliolosus*, so happily hit off ; many other peculiarities attend this charming shrub, of which its long deciduous bractæ are not the least remarkable.

It is a native of the Canary Isles, where it was found by Mr. MASSON, and introduced in 1779 ; if suffered to grow, it will acquire a great height, become indeed too large for a small green-house, and more fit for a conservatory, for which it would appear to be a most desirable plant ; it produces flowers abundantly during May and June, which are not only ornamental but deliciously fragrant.

Strong established plants usually produce perfect seeds, by which this shrub is increased ; cuttings rarely succeed.

1797



N.º 427



Pub. by W. Curtis Sc. Geo. Crescenc Dec. 1. 1798. SEduardo del. E. Sanfom sc.

HIPPOCREPIS BALEARICA. SHRUBBY HORSE- SHOE VETCH.



Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pericarpium multiloculare, compressum, altera futura pluries emarginatum, curvum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis subarcuatis lanceolato oblongis margine exteriori repandis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed. 14. Murr. p. 671. Jacq. Misc. 2. p. 305. pl. rar. ic. cent. 1. t. 5.*

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis glabris margine exteriori lobatis, foliis calycibusque pilosiusculis, caulibus ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 3. p. 61.*

Professor JACQUIN is the first who figured and described this species of *Hippocrepis*, inserted by Professor MURRAY, in the *Syst. Vegetab.* and enumerated also in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, with a new and different specific description.

It is a native of Minorca, as its name implies, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Mons. THOUIN, in 1776.

Though not so ornamental as many of our rarities cultivated for shew, it is found in most collections of green-house plants, recommending itself rather by the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers; the latter appear in May and June, and with us are sparingly succeeded by seed-vessels.

The plant is propagated either by seeds or cuttings.

SHRUBBY HORSE-
HIPPOCREPIS BAIKALICA

1902 VETUS.

CHINA
Hubei, Szechuan

Plants in fruiting
condition, etc.

Plants in fruiting
condition, etc.

Plants in fruiting
condition, etc.

Plants in fruiting
condition, etc.

31

[1841]

Daphne Confusa - *Nepenthes* *Mexicana*.



DAPHNE

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N^o 428



Pub. by W. Curtis & Geo. Engelmann Dec. 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. F. S. Smith sculp.

DAPHNE COLLINA. NEAPOLITAN MEZEREON.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. o. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, stamina includens.
Bacca, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *collina* floribus terminalibus sessilibus, foliis ob-
 ovatis obtusis, superne glaberrimis, inferne pilosis.
Smith. Spicil. Fasc. 2. p. 16. t. 18.

CHAMELÆA *alpina*, folio inferne incano. *Baub Pin. 462.*
Lob. ic. 370.

CHAMELÆA *incana* et lanuginosa. *Baub. Hist. 1. 586.*

THYMELÆA *saxatilis* Oleæ folio. *Tournef. Inst. 594.*

Though the present species of Mezereon has till within these few years been a stranger to our gardens, and escaped the enumeration even of LINNÆUS, it was well known to many of the older Botanists; indeed it was impossible that a plant so common* as this is in some parts of Italy, could escape the observation of the many excellent Botanists, which that country has produced, or been visited by.

Though not so ornamental a shrub as many, it is a very desirable acquisition, on account of the earliness of its flowering and agreeable scent, its foliage also is ornamental, its upper surface being of a fine glossy green; the cultivated plant does not answer to the description of authors, in regard to *folia subtus incana*; the flowers, in point of colour, are not so brilliant as those of the common Mezereon, and soon change to a faded purple; before they expand, they are covered with a fine silky down.

Mr. GRÆFFER was the first who introduced this novelty, by sending seeds of it to Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, Kingsland, who, as far as we can learn, first had the shrub for sale; it is usual to treat it as a green-house plant; in mild winters it will bear to stand abroad; it flowers from January to April, is not difficult of culture, and is usually propagated by grafting it on the common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel.

* This most beautiful shrub covers the hills and fields on the banks of the Volturnus, as the Furze does our commons in England. *Smith. Spicil. p. 16.*

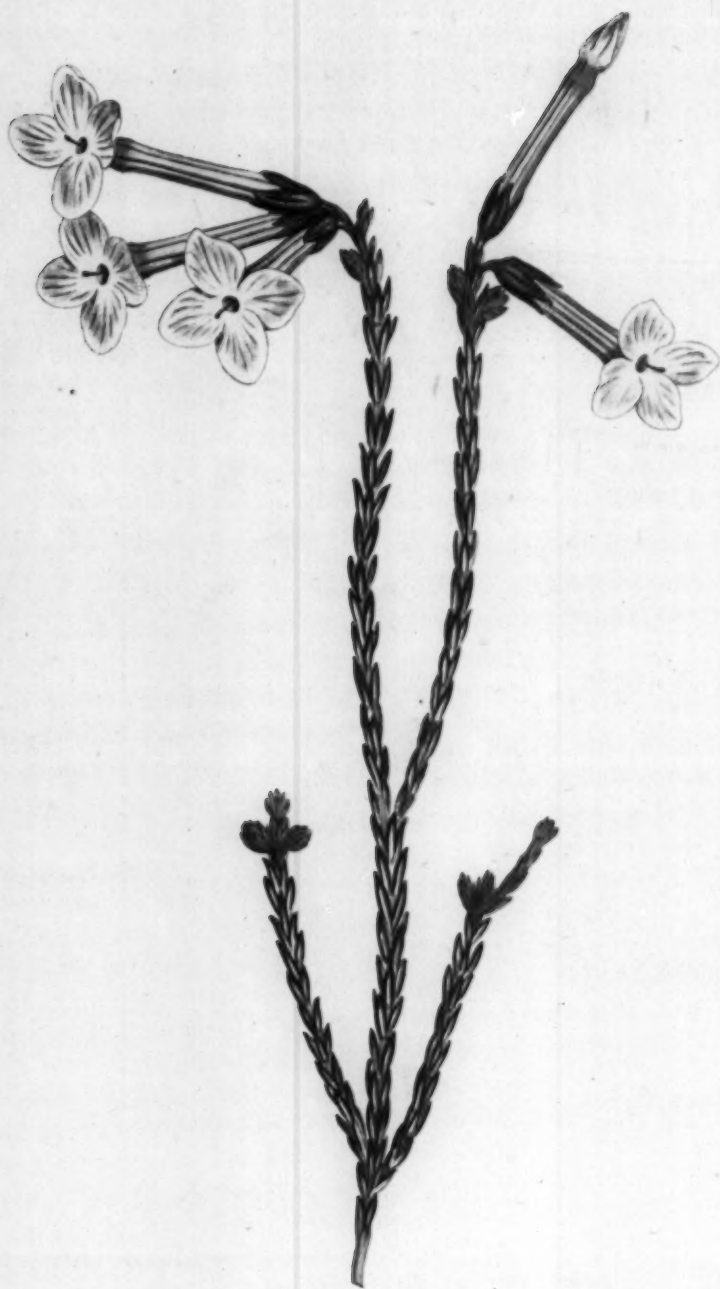
DAPHNE COLLINS. NEAPOLITAN MEZEOON.

1891. June 1. [illegible]



[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

N^o 429



ERICA AITONIA. AITON'S HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta;
Antherae apicae bifidae pertusae. *Caps.* 4-locularis 4-valvis,
 polysperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

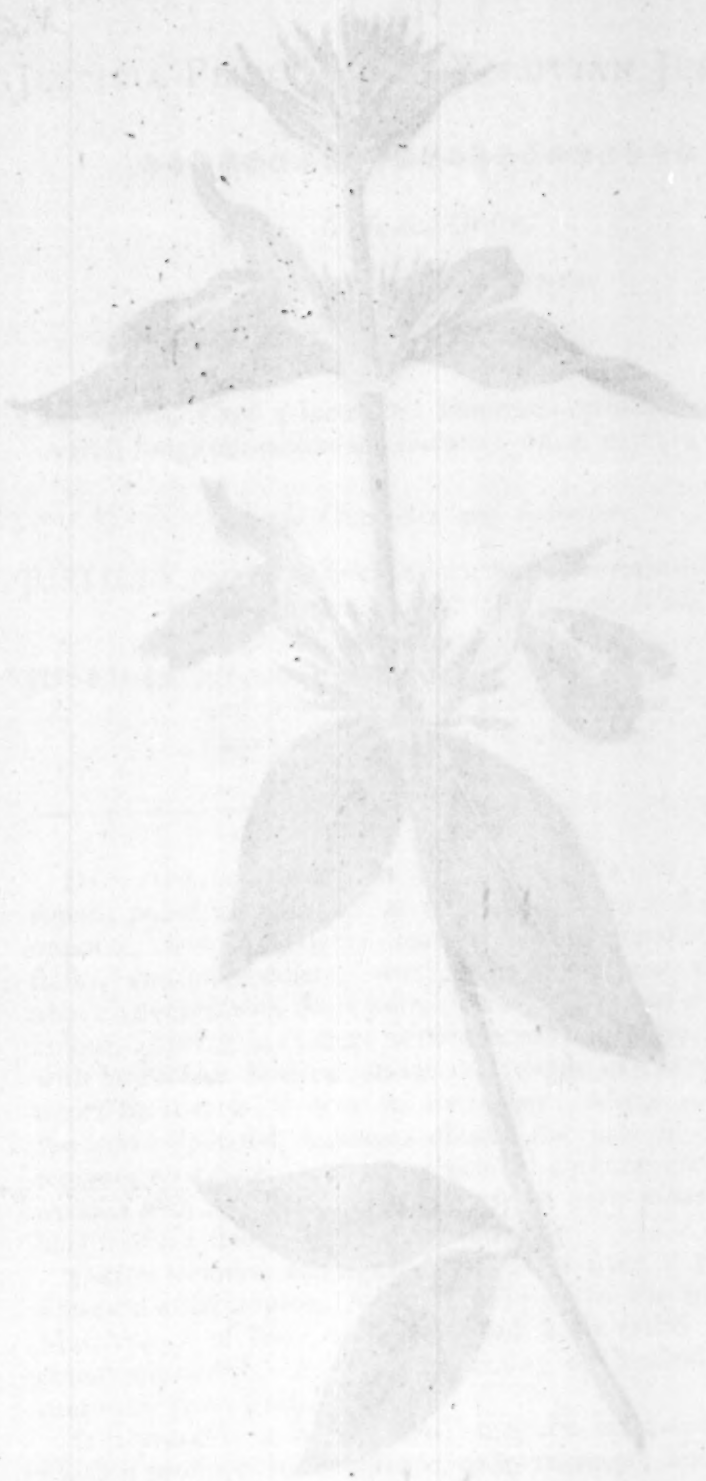
ERICA *Aitonia* foliis subternis subappressis, calycibus glutinosis,
 limbo corollae maximo.

DESCRIPTION. Stem shrubby, rising to the height of several feet, together with the branches slender, and requiring support; leaves for the most part in threes, upright, and rather pressed to the stalk, somewhat linear, bluntish, with a slight mucro, glossy, and extremely viscid, having a groove down the middle of each; base pale green; flowers terminal, about three or four; peduncles red; calyx extremely glossy and glutinous, with a groove down the middle of each segment; tube of the corolla an inch or more in length, cylindrical, a little enlarged at the top, striped with red lines, and somewhat fluted, limb very large, at first white, changing to a pale red, divided into four segments, which are ovate and obtuse; stamina within the tube; stigma projecting a little beyond it.

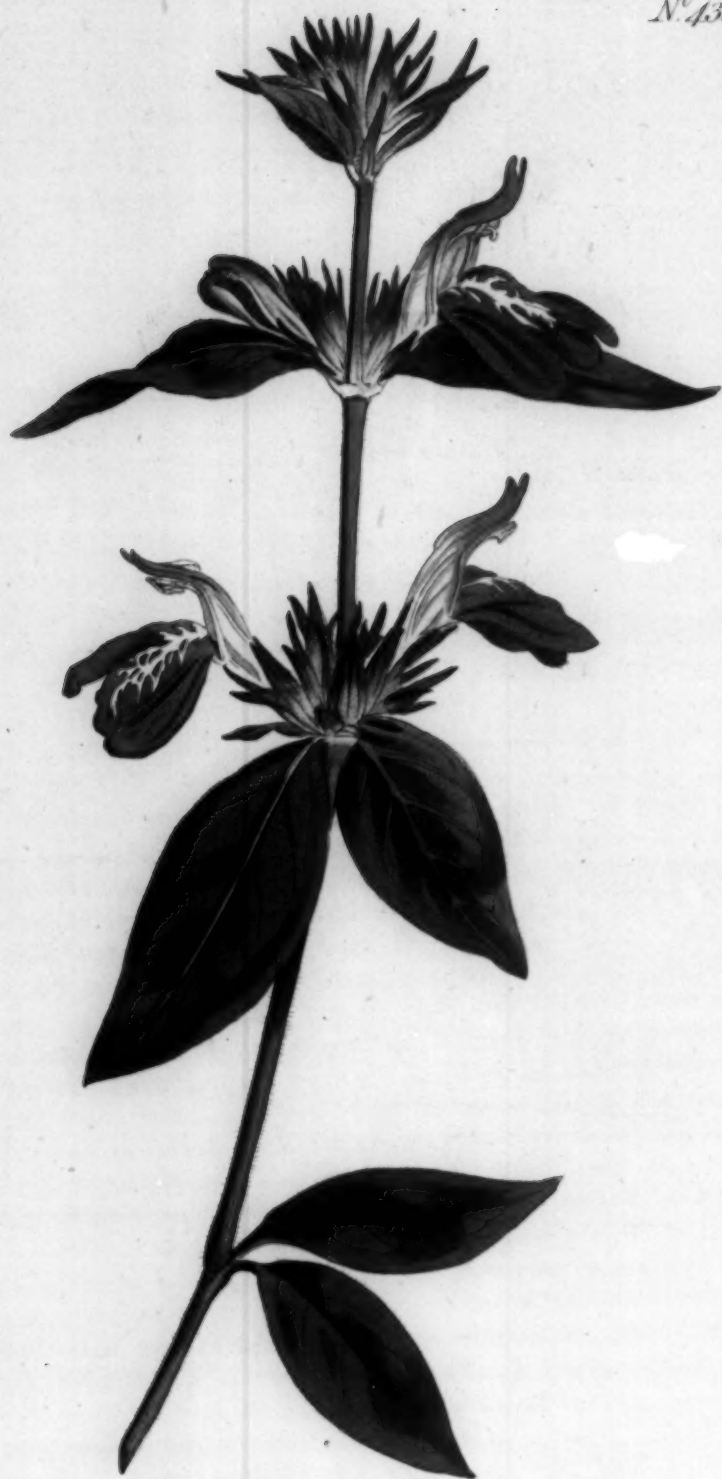
Mr. MASSON discovered this very curious species of Erica at the Cape, where Lieut. Col. PATERSON informs me that it has been found in one spot only, at Swartberg, near the warm bath, in a moist situation; it has been named *Aitonia*, at the desire of Mr. MASSON, in commemoration of his much valued and most excellent friend.

It differs so widely from the rest of the genus, that some have been ready to regard it as a distinct genus, but certainly on no good grounds.

Is propagated by cuttings, but as yet is very rare.



N^o 430

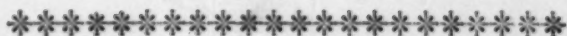


J. Edwards del

Pub. by W. Curtis. St Geo Crescent Jan. 1 1799

F. Sanfon sculp

JUSTICIA PERUVIANA. PERUVIAN JUSTICIA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. Capsf. 2-locularis: seminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis: Stam. anthera folitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

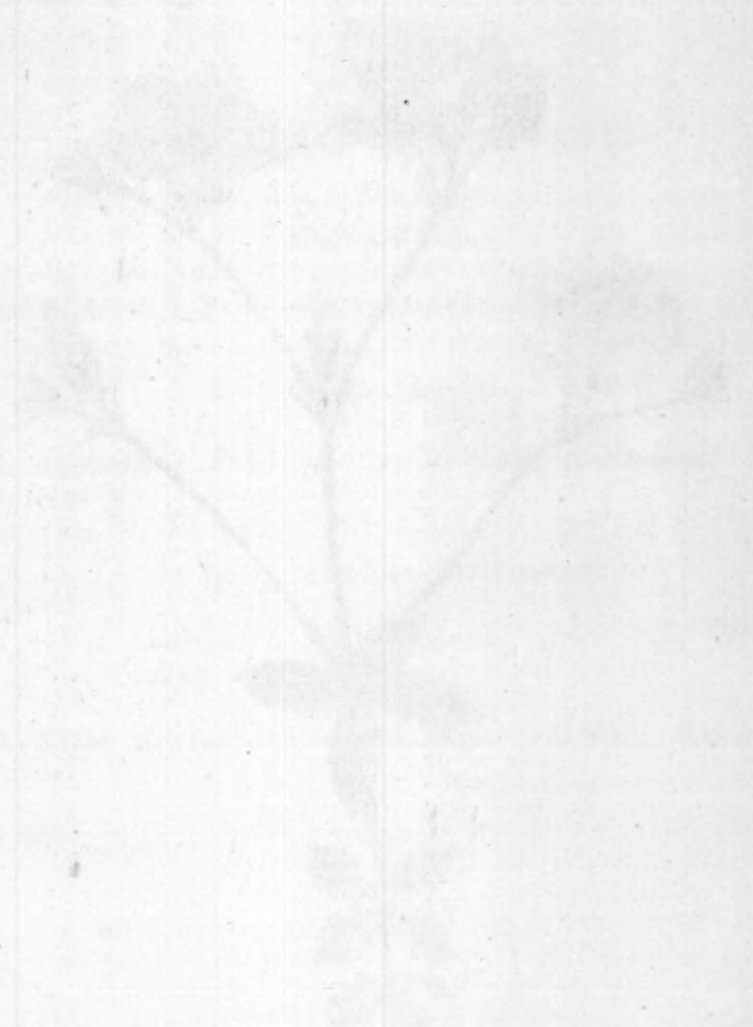
JUSTICIA *peruviana* spicis axillaribus et terminalibus, foliis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Willd. p. 97.*

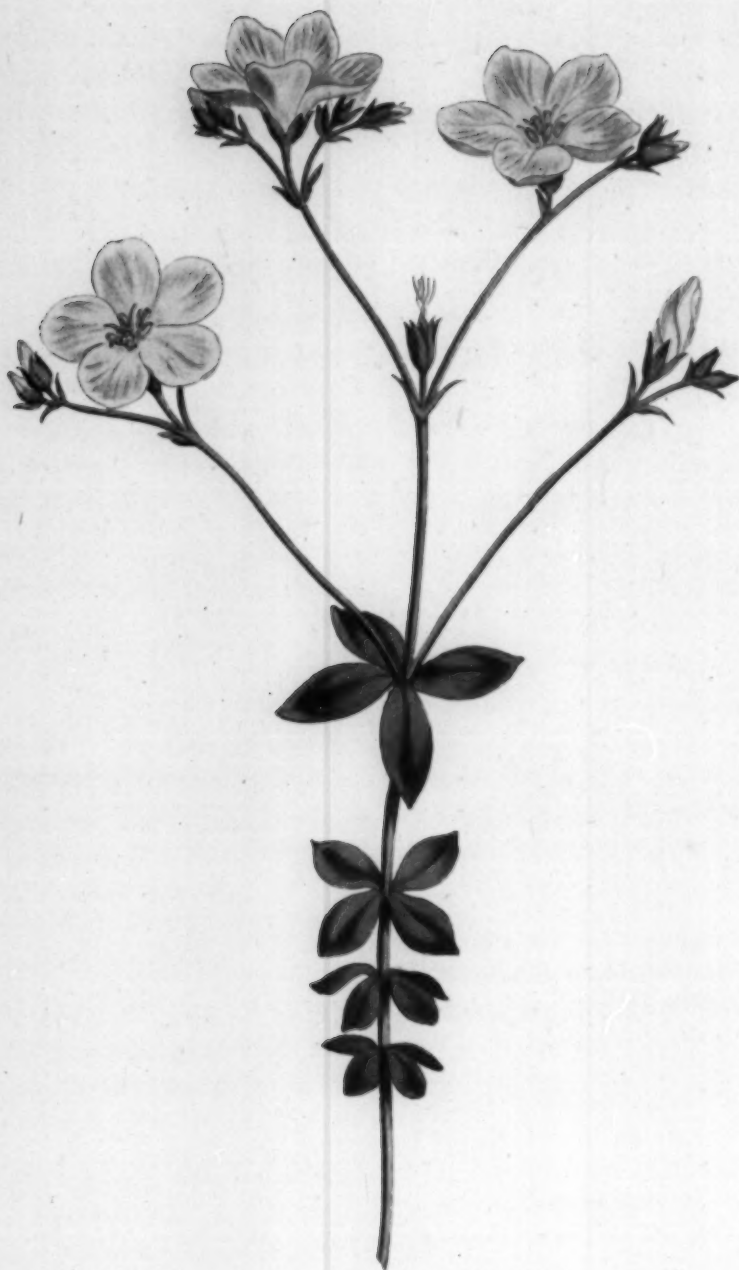
JUSTICIA *peruviana* foliis ovatis acutis: spicis brevibus axillaribus et terminalibus, floribus tribracteatis. *Cavan. Icon. 1. p. 17. n. 26. t. 28.*

DESCRIPTION. Stalk about two feet and a half high, nearly round, pubescent, swelled at the joints, branched; branches opposite, nearly upright; leaves opposite, standing on foot-stalks, ovato-lanceolate, veiny, smooth on the under side, above covered with short hairs; flowers large, of a pale violet colour, growing in clusters in the axæ of the leaves, intermixed with lanceolate bractæ about the length of the calyx; the upper lip contracted near its extremity; where it is forked, the lower lip trifid, segments obtuse, the base of the middle segment reticulated with white veins; antheræ greenish, cells parallel with and somewhat distant from each other; style the length of the stamina, nectar copious.

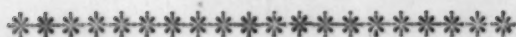
Our description and figure were taken from a plant which flowered at Brompton, August 18, 1796, in the stove of the Marchioness of Bute, and which had been raised from seeds, communicated by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, and sent originally from Peru.

It is properly a stove plant; may be increased by seeds, which it produces in abundance, or by cuttings; flowers during the autumnal months.





LINUM QUADRIFOLIUM. FOUR-LEAVED FLAX.



Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Caps.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *quadrifolium* foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* ed. 14. *Murr. p.* 303.

LINUM *africanum* rubiæ foliis quaternis stellatis. *Raii Suppl.*

Our plant accords exactly with the *Linum quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, and as such it is regarded at the royal garden, Kew, where we saw it in flower this spring, 1798; it agrees also with the description of RAY, so far as relates to its specific character, quoted by LINNÆUS, but the flowers of RAY's plant are described as blue, it is most probably therefore the *quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, but not of RAY.

The stalks of this species rise to the height of about two feet, are much branched at their summits, on which are produced numerous yellow flowers, smaller than those of *L. arbo-reum* or *flavum*, to either of which, as an ornamental plant, it must be allowed to be inferior; yet it is not without its share of elegance and beauty.

It is a native of the Cape, newly introduced to our green-houses, flowers in May and June, and is readily increased by cuttings.

1848

Myrica caroliniana (L.) Link.*Myrica caroliniana* (L.) Link.



J. Edwards del.

Pub. by W. Curtis, S^t Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1799.

P. Saenger sculp.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED
JUSTICIA.



Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capf.* 2-locularis: feminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera solitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* fruticosa, corollis bilabiatis, labio superiori indiviso, foliis bracteisque spicarum ellipticis acuminatis, antheris parallelis. *Ait. Kew.* v. 1. p. 26.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* foliis ovatis glabris integerrimis, spicis terminalibus verticillatis: floribus sessilibus. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. 13. Gmel. p. 35.*

JUSTICIA *coccinea.* *Aublet. Guian.* 10. 1. 3.

Of the several species of *Justicia* cultivated in our stoves, the present excels in magnificence and show; it rises to a considerable height, and produces its blossoms early in the spring, when it flowers in perfection; the spikes are of the size of those represented on the plate, the drawing of which was made from a plant which flowered with Messrs. WHITLEY and BARRIT, Nurserymen, Old-Brompton.

It is a native of South-America, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1770. *Ait. Kew.*

Is propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

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Eleventh Volume are alpha-
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- 380 Dolichos lignosus.
- 387 Epidendrum Aloides.
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- 366 ——— pyramidalis.
- 377 Erodium romanum.
- 389 Gaura biennis.
- 383 Gladiolus securiger.
- 370 Houstonia cœrulea.
- 378 Iris chinensis.
- 381 Ixia tricolor.
- 394 Lychnis alpina.
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- 371 Mirabilis Jalapa.
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- 365 ——— longiflora.
- 391 Philadelphus coronarius.
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- 364 Chaste-tree five-leaved.
- 383 Corn-flag copper-coloured.
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- 379 Narcissus slender.
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- 368 Toad-flax clammy.
- 367 Vervain three-leaved.

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- 408 Calendula Tragus.
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- 417 Celsia urticæfolia.
- 421 Centaurea aurea.
- 406 Cineraria cruenta.
- 426 Cytisus foliolosus.
- 428 Daphne collina.
- 429 Erica Aitonia.
- 423 Erica articularis.
- 402 Erica vestita, *var. coccin.*
- 422 Grewia occidentalis.
- 427 Hippocrepis balearica.
- 416 Iris martinicensis.
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- 431 Linum quadrifolium.
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- 402 Heath tremulous, *var. red-flower'd.*
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- 412 Iris crested.
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- 430 Justicia peruvian.
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E R R A T A.

The Binder is requested to put plate 422 opposite to letter-press page 423,—plate 423 opposite page 422,—plate 401 opposite page 400,—and plate 400 opposite page 401.

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